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## Full Senate lets Bill to Break Up Oil Firms

WASHINGTON, June 15 (UPI).—The Senate Judiciary Committee today approved a one-vote majority bill that would force breakup of the 18 largest U.S. oil companies.

The 87-7 vote sends the divestiture bill to the Senate floor for consideration.

Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., said the bill would force the large oil companies to decide in five years whether to continue as a single entity or to break up into smaller units.

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## Missinger Talks With Vorster to Get New Site

JOHANNESBURG, June 15 (AP).—The German government announced today that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's meeting with South African Prime Minister John Vorster next week would be held in a new site.

An announcement said that because of the intensity of the talks, as well as the importance of achieving results, a federal government has moved to a new site.

Officials said that the June 24 talks, which will focus on the South African racial situation, will probably be held in the Bavarian forest near the town of Garmisch-Partenkirchen.



GETTING AWAY FROM IT ALL—President Ford, two aides and three dogs heading for a helicopter on the White House lawn. He took a break at the presidential hideaway Camp David in the Maryland mountains.

## With 'Neat, Accurate' Weapons NATO Defense Heads Agree On Modernizing A-Arsenal

BRUSSELS, June 15 (UPI).—NATO defense ministers, meeting in the organization's Nuclear Planning Group, agreed today on ways to modernize the alliance's atomic posture.

Some of NATO's older nuclear weapons—described by a senior official as "dirty and inaccurate"—are to be replaced by missiles and warheads which are "neat and accurate."

The current total of about 7,000 U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe, the majority of them in West Germany, can be safely reduced, officials here said, provided replacements are made with the improved weaponry now at NATO's disposal.

Alliance sources pointed out that such a cutback in the number of nuclear weapons would not reduce NATO's nuclear firepower. They said the replacement weapons would improve efficiency and therefore give NATO a more flexible response to any challenge from the Warsaw Pact nations.

A communiqué issued after today's ministerial meeting stated that the group "expressed concern at the continuing increase in the military strength of the Warsaw Pact forces beyond levels justified for defensive purposes."

The statement said the East bloc's military buildup has an impact on the "strategic balance between East and West" especially in Europe.

U.S. Plans Studied

The statement continued that "against this background" the ministers considered U.S. plans for improving NATO's capability.

Among the programs discussed, sources said, were:

- Using the Lance medium-range, ground-to-ground missile to replace the Honest John and Sergeant models. The Lance is more accurate and has less fallout than the two older missiles.
- Using the highly accurate Pershing II to replace the older Pershing I, which has a 50-50 chance of hitting within a quarter-mile of its target.

- Using submarine-launched ballistic missiles instead of quick-reaction aircraft. The underwater missiles are not accurate as land-based ones, but are harder for an enemy to find. The aircraft are kept on runways with their motors running—making the airports themselves a target in a "highly destabilizing" situation, as one official said.
- Using the Cruise missile, launched from ships, submarines or airplanes. Essentially a flying bomb, the Cruise missile is highly accurate over land.

Particular stress was put on the effectiveness of NATO's short-range weapons capable of delivering either nuclear or conventional warheads. "There is a need to clean up targeting accuracy," a senior official said.

After the meeting the British said that their nuclear deterrent capacity is superior to that of the French "force de frappe," which is not part of NATO's integrated command but which France cites in claiming to be the world's third strongest nuclear power.

The British said they are the third strongest nuclear power after the United States and the Soviet Union, in that order. British officials revealed that the French nuclear capability was not even taken into account

## Agency Calls Sale Excessive Saudi Arabia Is Said to Seek 1,900 U.S. Air-to-Air Missiles

WASHINGTON, June 15 (UPI).—Saudi Arabia is seeking to buy more than 1,900 Sidewinder air-to-air missiles from the United States, according to administration and congressional officials.

Together with the recently announced sale of 16 Hawk ground-to-air missile batteries, the proposed purchase of the air-to-air Sidewinder would give Saudi Arabia one of the most potent air-defense systems in the Middle East.

The Pentagon is expected to submit the proposed sale of the Sidewinders to Congress soon for review, as required by law.

## Kremlin Curbs Cash, Goods Foreigners Send to Russians

MOSCOW, June 15 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has moved decisively to restrict financial assistance from abroad for its citizens—particularly dissenters—and to curtail sharply their access to high-quality consumer goods, including imported items.

With a series of complicated changes in customs and currency regulations during the last year, the Kremlin has plugged loopholes which had permitted citizens to receive from the West modest sums of money that could be converted into enough Soviet cash to sustain entire families in reasonable comfort and a few in unusual luxury.

The latest change, which took effect today, is a sharp increase in the duty charged on many imported items. A fur coat, for instance, will now carry a duty of 150 rubles (about \$150 at official exchange rates), which is nearly 10 times more than it used to cost.

A curious feature of the difficult and frequently dangerous lives of such Jewish activists and prominent dissenters has been their relatively high living standards. Paradoxically, a consequence of their ostracism from Soviet society was the receipt of benefits that the Kremlin would not grant to ordinary citizens.

## Italian Campaign Casualty: Reds' 'Historic Compromise'

ROME, June 15 (UPI).—The Italian Communist party's innovative "historic compromise" proposal to govern jointly with the Christian Democrats has become a casualty in the strident Italian election campaign.

The Communists, who trailed the Christian Democrats by less than 3 percentage points in some recent national polls, are instead seeking what could be a dominant and formal governing role in a broader coalition after the parliamentary elections, Sunday and Monday.

In an interview, senior party official Giorgio Napolitano confirmed that the decision to abandon the historic-compromise plan had resulted partly from doubts within Communist ranks about the idea and partly from the sharp anti-Communist campaign that right-wing Christian Democrats have launched.

## Asks Syrian Presence, Also Franjeh Said to Approve Arabs' Joint Peace Force

BEIRUT, June 15.—Suleiman Franjeh, the President of Lebanon, today was reported to have consented to the dispatch of a joint Arab peace-keeping force to Lebanon. However, he was also said to have insisted on a continuation of the Syrian intervention.

Mr. Franjeh's reported acceptance of the plan for a joint force, proposed last week by the Arab League, reversed previous statements by Christian leaders that they would resist any intervention by foreign troops other than Syrians in Lebanon's 14-month-old civil war.

The announcement of Mr. Franjeh's acceptance was made by Mahmoud Riad, secretary-general of the Arab League.



Mahmoud Riad

"President Franjeh agreed after I explained to him the decision of the Arab foreign ministers conference and reaffirmed the Arab League's respect for Lebanon's sovereignty and independence," the Middle East News Agency quoted Mr. Riad as saying in Damascus. Mr. Riad had conferred in Lebanon with Mr. Franjeh and other Christian leaders. The rightist Amchit radio carried the same report as the news agency.

Settlement Hopes

"President Franjeh agreed, considering the decision a correct initiative by Arab states, but at the same time he insisted on the continuation of Syria's initiative, stating that both the Syrian and the pan-Arab initiatives raised hopes of a settlement of the Lebanese conflict," Mr. Riad said, according to the agency.

Mr. Riad conferred with Mr. Franjeh at a village in the center of the Christian heartland, 16 miles northeast of Beirut. He traveled there after consultations in Damascus with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

He spent more than two hours with Mr. Franjeh and then continued the discussion in the presence of the leaders of the two main Christian militias—former President Camille Chamoun, leader of the National Bloc party, and Pierre Gemayel, leader of the Phalange party.

Meanwhile, another top-ranking Arab peace envoy, Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud, who also arrived from Damascus, conferred first with President-elect Elias Sarkis, a Christian, and with the leaders of the leftist alliance of Lebanese Muslim factions and Palestinian guerrillas.

Earlier, a Palestinian spokesman said that a Syrian tank force advanced toward Majdayoun, six miles from the northeastern tip of Israel.

The advance brought the Syrians to the Litani River.

President Ford recently vetoed legislation that would have brought straight commercial arms sales under a review process similar to government-to-government transactions.

Administration officials also disclosed that the 10 Hawk batteries now in Saudi Arabia were the sale by a majority vote in both houses.

## Stock Tables Not Available

The IFT regrets that due to continuing transmission difficulties it is not able to publish New York and American Stock Exchange tables in this edition.

## News Analysis Syrian Goal Seems Clear: Mold the Lebanon It Wants

DAMASCUS, June 15 (UPI).—In the nearly two weeks since Syria sent large numbers of troops into Lebanon, the Syrian objective and the tactics President Hafez al-Assad is using to achieve them have become more sharply defined.

Through the confusion of political and military activity in the Arab world in the last two weeks, Mr. Assad has been methodically working toward the eventual creation of the kind of Lebanon the Syrian government wants and seeking to prevent the emergence of a Lebanon it does not want.

With his troops and tanks in control of much of the Lebanese countryside and a relatively reduced level of resistance from Lebanese Muslims and leftists and from Palestinian Liberation Organization forces, Mr. Assad is apparently confident enough of his position at home and abroad to be preparing to leave Damascus Thursday for visits to France, Yugoslavia and Romania.

"It is well known," a senior diplomat said here, "that you do not leave the shop untended if analysts, some of them not friendly to the Syrian President. While the ultimate success of Syria's intervention is still in question, the President seems to have made some modest tactical gains."

Holding His Own

"Things are still unfolding," said a knowledgeable diplomat. "Assad is a careful, methodical man, not an adventurer. And so far, he is holding his own."

Mr. Assad's gains, if he can sustain them and transform them into a durable truce and a functioning Lebanese state, would make him perhaps the most prestigious, if not powerful, leader in the Middle East, giving him status and recognition equal to that of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

Conversely, failure could bring Syria international disgrace and possibly lead to Mr. Assad's ouster.

What Syria wants and does not want in Lebanon has become clear, according to Western and Arab analysts, in the recent statements and actions of the Damascus government. Syria wants, at the very least, a Lebanese state that is friendly toward, if not dependent on, Syria, politically and possibly militarily.

Syria does not want a Lebanon that is partitioned into Christian and Muslim sectors, leaving the constant potential for recurring civil war. Nor does Syria want a Lebanon controlled by a radical leftist government run by Muslims and influenced by the more militant factions of the PLO—a government that could pull Syria into a war that it might not want to fight with Israel.

It seems clear that, for the present, Damascus prefers a new Lebanese government operating under Elias Sarkis, now the president-elect. Damascus has also made it clear that it does not intend to withdraw a sizable number of its troops until Mr. Sarkis has taken office and is running a legitimate constitutional government in peaceful conditions.

While Mr. Assad's tactics have apparently made some gains, there have also been setbacks. His troops and tanks were delayed by unexpectedly fierce resistance as they approached Beirut and the southern coastal city of Sidon. But the President has used the time to reinforce his military positions in the Lebanese countryside and the Syrian forces—estimated at 12,000 men and 350 to 400 tanks—seem prepared for a stay of several months.

Mr. Assad has also been using the relative lull in military action for what many diplomats here consider skillful diplomacy. In recent days, political figures from the Arab League in Cairo, as well as from Jordan, Libya and Algeria, have been arriving in Damascus to talk to the President. Mr. Assad has simultaneously been shutting his foreign minister, Abdel Halim Khaddam, around Arab capitals explaining Syria's positions and demands.



MAKING UP.—Italian Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer being made up by an employee of the state television network, RAI-TV, yesterday before his news conference.

ly suggested by Washington so no longer possible and that Communist participation either in the Cabinet or in a formal governing majority "are the only necessary and correct possible results of the elections."

The party switched from seeking the long-term compromise coalition of Italy's two largest parties proposed by Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer in 1973 to seeking the wider coalition because "a broad consensus is needed to carry out a severe policy" of austerity, recovery and re-

organization. Mr. Napolitano said. The Christian Democrats have repeatedly rejected any formal cooperation with the Communists and the two parties have been hammering at each other in the campaign. The Communists (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Amin's Aide Dies Of Attack Wounds

LONDON, June 15 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin's bodyguard died today from injuries suffered when grenades were thrown at the presidential motorcade last week in Uganda, radio said.

Air Force Staff Sgt. Musa Abbas died at Kampala's Mulago Hospital, where field marshal Amin drove him after last Thursday's incident. The president may owe his life to a sudden decision he made to have sergeant Abbas drive his jeep and to sit, himself, in the back seat.



Communist Influence Seen

# Rebel Border Activities Cool Malaysia, Thailand Relations

By Lewis M. Simons

KROH, Malaysia, June 15 (WP)—Malaysia and Thailand have recently begun regarding each other with distrust. This new suspicion between old friends is occurring when both governments are growing increasingly concerned with Communist insurgencies in their territories and fearful of the long-range intentions of Vietnam in backing the guerrilla operations. The immediate cause of the sudden cooling in relations was the withdrawal June 6, under Thai pressure, of a 410-man Malaysian paramilitary and intelligence force from the southern border town of Betong, barely 10 miles from Kroh. The Malaysian force had been stationed in Thailand under an agreement between the two governments.

The Thai government said it was responding to the demands of Betong residents, many of whom are considered to be Communist supporters, following a sweep of the area in April by strapping Malaysian jets during which a Thai rubber plantation was damaged.

## Concessions to Communists

But top Malaysian military and government officials in the border area and in the capital, Kuala Lumpur, expressed fears that, in ordering the force out of Betong, the Thais were making one of a number of concessions they considered necessary to appease their Communist neighbors in Indochina—at Malaysia's expense.

"The Thais have a long history, of which they're very proud, of avoiding foreign domination by bending with the wind," observed a senior Foreign Ministry official, referring to Thailand's being the only nation in Southeast Asia never to be colonized. "They're playing for bigger stakes now than just getting our boys out of Betong."

By "bigger stakes," the official said, he meant, "we believe they're preparing for the time when they'll have to cooperate more fully with North Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries to assure the safety of Thailand. This presents a very serious problem for Malaysia."

The problem, in essence, is that southern Thailand has long provided safe havens for more than 1,000 armed insurgents of the Malaysian Communist party. With Malaysian forces stationed at Betong, the core of the Communist operational base, the Malaysian Army on this side of the border had easy access to intelligence as well as the right to use guerrilla attack parties back into their sanctuaries.

Although the Thai government almost immediately replaced the Malaysian force with 400 Thai special policemen, Malaysians as well as a number of Western observers in Kuala Lumpur are skeptical that the Thais will pay serious heed to the Malaysian Communist activities in the Betong salient, a stubby finger of land which juts into the rugged jungles and hills of northern Thailand.

Spread Too Thin "Even if the Thais were serious about the south," said Brig. Gen. Jaafar Oun, the Malaysian Army commander in charge of the region, "they're spread too thin in the north and northeast," a reference to the Thai insurgency there. "But in fact," Gen. Jaafar continued, "the Thai government is apathetic about the south and about our Communist there."

"Of course they're apathetic," observed a Western diplomat with long experience in Southeast Asia. "Why shouldn't they be? The MCP doesn't bother the Thais, except to collect taxes in Betong. They direct all their actions across the border into Malaysia. As the government in Bangkok sees it, the southern

Communists are Malaysia's headache."

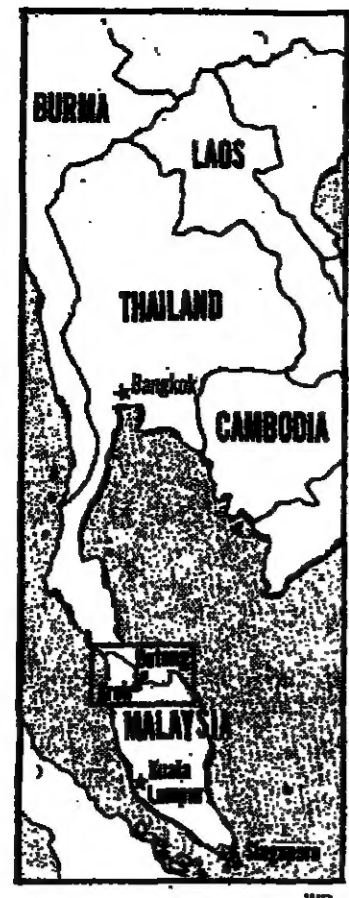
But the Thais do have a headache of their own in the southern part of their country, a group of Moslems who have been agitating for years for separation from Buddhist Thailand. Malaysia's refusal, some say, inability, to help provide relief undoubtedly contributed to the Thai decision to order the Malaysian security force out of Betong.

## Won't Fight Moslems

Thai Foreign Minister Pichai Rattakul met in Kuala Lumpur last month with his Malaysian counterpart, Ahmad Ridauddin, to review the six-year-old border agreement under which the Malaysians were allowed to be based in Betong. During that meeting, according to an informed source, Mr. Pichai called for a new accord which would include Malaysia's commitment to combat the Moslem separatists. The Malaysians refused, and the pull-out order followed.

"As a Moslem state, we cannot commit ourselves, certainly not in writing, to wage war against fellow Moslems," said a Foreign Ministry official. "The Thais told us they understood this. But they're using our inability to cooperate as a decoy from the main issue."

A number of top separatist leaders are known to take refuge



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regularly in northern areas of Malaysia, as Malaysian Communist leaders are harbored in southern Thailand. The scale of the separatist movement is smaller, and it does not directly threaten Thailand's overall sovereignty, as the Communists do that of Malaysia. "But the Thais do have a point when they seek a quick pro quo," conceded a Malaysian Foreign Ministry official.

## News Analysis

# Syrian Goal Seems Clear: Mold the Lebanon It Wants

(Continued from Page 1)

ing force, approved by the Arab League last week, to be composed of troops from Libya, Algeria, Sudan and Saudi Arabia, plus Syrian and PLO units already in Lebanon.

The negotiations on the size and deployment of the peace-keeping force have been delayed, apparently because Lebanese Christian leaders reject the concept of "Arabization" of the Lebanese problem, but the talks have compelled Libya and Algeria to send high officials here to see Mr. Assad.

In the view of some analysts, the creation of the peace-keeping force puts both Algeria and Libya in the position of accepting some of the responsibility for maintaining a Lebanese cease-fire.

If the peace-keeping force fails, Mr. Assad can blame the Arab

League, including Algeria and Libya. If it succeeds, he can assume credit for having agreed to allow the force to enter Lebanon, emphasizing that Syria, with its military forces, had brought about the cease-fire in the first place. Failure of the peace-keeping force and the outbreak of new fighting would provide Syria with a pretext for accelerating its military action to crush its opponents in Lebanon.

Mr. Assad's tactics, however, have also provoked several political, economic and possibly military problems.

Dr. Daq, which has reportedly moved large numbers of troops in the direction of the Syrian border, charges that Syria is preventing it from helping in the solution of the Lebanese crisis. The Iraqi reportedly say that Syria has agreed to allow Iraqi soldiers on Syrian soil. Syria has replied that the "agreement" was no more than a draft proposal that was still far from receiving the necessary approval of other Arab nations.

Syria asserts that the Iraqi troop movements are an attempt to weaken Syria's peacekeeping efforts in Lebanon. Many analysts here believe that the Iraqi, long hostile to Mr. Assad, see a possibility of his downfall in the Lebanese intervention. If the intervention works, the analysts say, Daq will appear isolated and frustrated in many Arab eyes. Simultaneously, Iraq has been refusing since April to send Syria the pipeline oil this country needs, a tactic that could cause economic problems here and threaten the capability of a long-term military intervention force in Lebanon.

There are, however, apparently reliable reports that Saudi Arabia will give Syria enough oil to get through the coming months. The principal negative result of the intervention on Syria's relations with non-Arab nations has been the sharp criticism it evoked from the Soviet Union, whose Premier Alexei Kosygin, recently found himself in Damascus apparently unaware that Syria was in process of escalating its intervention in Lebanon during his visit. Moscow, Syria's military supplier, later called the intervention a continuation of the bloodletting.

After the Soviet criticism, the presidential palace here announced in rapid succession that Mr. Assad would visit not only France but also Yugoslavia and Romania, the two European Communist nations that are least friendly toward Moscow.

As Mr. Assad prepares to leave the country for five days, there is no feeling here that his intervention policy has raised public indignation that might encourage an attempt to overthrow him.

Many Syrians say, however, that they would prefer to fight Iraqis, whom they have long considered the enemy to the east, and that they do not like the idea of killing brother Arabs in Lebanon.

# China Warns Philippines on Drilling of Oil

## Renews Its Claim To Spratley Islands

PEKING, June 15 (Reuters)—China issued a strongly worded statement today repeating its long-standing claim to sovereignty over the disputed Spratley Islands in the South China Sea. The statement, by a Foreign Ministry spokesman, indicated that Peking believes that a Swedish-Philippine consortium was encroaching on Chinese territory by carrying out oil exploration of the islands.

The Spratleys, a string of coral reefs and atolls at the strategic crossroads between the Indian Ocean and the west Pacific, are also claimed by South Vietnam, Taiwan and the Philippines. These three governments maintain military units on some of the 96 islands, whose surrounding seabeds are believed to hold rich oil deposits.

In a warning to the three governments, the statement said that "any foreign country's armed invasion and occupation" of any of the islands was an encroachment on Chinese territory and impermissible.

It pointed out that a Swedish-Philippine consortium had started drilling for oil in the Reed Bank area of the islands. Manila originally sought U.S. help to undertake the exploration. Peking and Manila established diplomatic ties only last year. A spokesman for the Philippine Embassy said it had not received any Chinese statement and had no comment.

## Manila Defends Drilling

MANILA, June 15 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo responded to Peking protests against Philippine-authorized oil exploration in the South China Sea with an assertion that the area was "within the continental shelf of the Philippines."

Mr. Romulo said that "the Reed Bank is within the continental shelf of the Philippines, which was declared by the Republic of the Philippines to be within the economic exploitation zone of the country in accordance with the United Nations convention on continental shelves in 1958."

He also said that the matter of jurisdiction over the Spratleys had been brought up when the Philippines established diplomatic relations with Peking a year ago. The statement stopped short of saying that any sort of recognition to the Philippine claims had been accorded by Peking officials.

In a separate development, the National Petroleum Board announced that the U.S. firm Standard Oil of Indiana had bought a substantial share of a Swedish consortium exploiting the disputed area.

## Similar protests against the drilling operation were lodged earlier by Taipei and by Vietnam.

## Swedish Reaction

STOCKHOLM, June 15 (AP)—A spokesman for the Swedish partner in the joint oil-drilling project said today that "we assume the area belongs to the Philippines and the protest does not affect our activities in the area at the present."

The spokesman of the Salen et Wicander firm said the issue was not a new one and that he believed the Chinese may have lodged the protest now because his company has a new partner in the project, Standard Oil of Indiana.

# Rumsfeld Flies To Kenya, Zaire On Arms Mission

BRUSSELS, June 15 (UPI)—Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld flew to Kenya and Zaire today to discuss further military aid there.

On Thursday he will travel to Zaire on a similar mission. Kenya and Zaire are the two black African countries, besides Ethiopia, with which the United States had a significant military aid program in recent years.

The trip, the first to Africa by a U.S. defense secretary, is part of Washington's effort to rebuild its policy there in light of growing Soviet influence on the continent. In Moscow, the news agency Tass criticized the visit, saying its real aim "lies in a desire to maintain the interests of the American monopolies, to help the racist regimes in the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia, to involve southern Africa in the orbit of [U.S.] global policy."

Mr. Rumsfeld had been in Brussels for a meeting of NATO ministers.

## Fire Kills 3 in Brazil

SAO PAULO, Brazil, June 15 (AP)—Three persons were burned to death and 200 were left homeless yesterday by a fire that raged through the Maracani slum district, razed 182 houses.



NORTHERN MILITARY EXERCISES: Group of Soviet troops on maneuvers recently near Petrozavodsk, north of Leningrad, using guided anti-tank missiles.

## In Wide-Ranging Study

# Rhodesia Racial Reforms Proposed

SALISBURY, June 15 (Reuters)—A special inquiry commission on racial discrimination today urged in a report that the Rhodesian government abolish separate black and white voters' rolls and return to a common list.

The 115-page report, which also called for changes in the law dividing Rhodesia's land between the races, came in for immediate criticism by black nationalists and white hardliners.

Recommendations covering a wide variety of subjects—from employment opportunities to the use of public toilets—were made by the commission.

Headed by a retired High Court judge, Sir Vincent Quenett, the 11-member commission included five blacks. It was appointed by the government last September to look into ways of improving race relations in Rhodesia. But the black nationalists, who are demanding majority rule, boycotted the commission's inquiry.

On reform of the electoral law, the commission said: "In our considered view, the relationship between the races would be improved if there were a return to the common roll."

At present, there is a European roll and an African roll. Some Africans are also elected to Par-

liament by electoral colleges. But the system means that there is no chance of the blacks achieving a parliamentary majority.

The commission sidestepped the question of what qualifications would be needed for listing on the common roll—a stumbling block in many previous negotiations aimed at finding a Rhodesian constitutional settlement.

"We do not think we are called on to make proposals in regard to the qualifications," the report said.

But it did think that the qualifications would exclude the great majority of blacks in the tribal areas, saying they would have to be represented in some other way—perhaps through the tribal chiefs.

## Land Reforms

Some of the commission's most controversial proposals concern the Land Tenure Act, under which the country is divided almost evenly between white areas and black areas, which are called tribal trust lands.

It says the act should be replaced by a system recognizing "private land" and "state land." Private land would include European residential, urban and farming property, African townships and the existing multiracial areas. State land would include tribal trust territories and national parks.

European residential land should remain exclusively white, the report said. But it said that urban commercial and industrial land should be made available to all races, not just the whites. Qualified blacks should also be permitted to set up as farmers in areas now reserved for whites, the report said.

On hotels and restaurants, the commission suggested that in urban areas the law requiring special permits to serve blacks should be repealed.

The commission proposed that after a two-year "thinking space" for hotel keepers and restaurant owners to decide if they wanted to continue in their business, it should become unlawful to decide on the basis of race to refuse to serve guests.

The commission opposed the present ban on blacks drinking in city bars after 7 p.m.

## U.S. Wees Cited

On education, the commission opposed integrated schools, pointing to troubles over compulsory integration in the United States. But the panel did favor integration of the separate black and white educational authorities under one ministry.

The commission said there should be no restrictions on adult multiracial sport, but parents should be allowed to refuse to permit their children to take part.

However, the idea of multiracial swimming pools was rejected by the panel.

Qualified nonwhites should be appointed to responsible positions in government ministries, the commission said, but there should be no legislation to penalize employers who openly declared a preference for white employees.

National service, at present restricted to whites, should be expanded to include all former secondary-school students and apprentices. Irrespective of race, the commission said multiracial public toilets should be divided—with one section free and another section entered after insertion of a coin in a slot.

Black nationalists and white rightists quickly denounced the report.

"A monstrous injustice to the white community . . . appeasement . . . betrayal" were terms employed by the far right. Max Chigwidia, publicity secretary of the external faction of the divided African National Council, said: "Even if the Rhodesian Front [party] government were to implement all the recommendations of the commission of inquiry, this would still leave untouched the major issues in the Rhodesia problem."

"The heart of the matter is the power which enables the Rhodesian Front government to indulge in instituting such inhuman practices as racial discrimination at all. The oppressed Zimbabweans will not be deceived by either the recommendations of the commission or by any promises to implement all or some of the recommendations."

Len Idemsoh, leader of the rightist Rhodesia National party, called the report Prime Minister Ian Smith's "normal appeasement" and "a betrayal of white Rhodesians," which would hasten the advent of black rule.

The extreme-right Southern African Solidarity Congress said: "The report represents a monstrous injustice to the white community."

Mr. Smith said on television last night—before the report was made public—that he thought it was balanced and reasonable, although he would challenge a few of its recommendations. The government will spell out its stand on the report when Parliament resumes next week.

## Violence Is Too

Mr. Aguirre said violence was still being used "as a tool by political groups and by government officials and agents" in the hemisphere, but he did not mention any specific nation.

In this framework of violence, life, liberty and personal security are in constant jeopardy and are frequently violated," he said. Meanwhile, the OAS upheld yesterday a Chilean request for a single resolution on human rights. Instead of three separate resolutions, one of which would have centered on Chile alone.

The "good - for - nothing goods" were selected by teams of young people from the Komsomol Communist youth organization. The project's goal is to increase factory workers' adherence to efficiency standards.

## 'Shoddy Show' Is a Rebuke to Soviet Worker

MOSCOW, June 15 (UPI)—A textile institute has opened an exhibition featuring poor-quality goods from 12 Moscow factories, the newspaper Vechernyaya Moskva reported yesterday.

The exhibit consists of 88 displays showing such things as the most inferior shoes from one plant and shabby clothes from a major knitwear manufacturer, the newspaper said. The "good - for - nothing goods" were selected by teams of young people from the Komsomol Communist youth organization. The project's goal is to increase factory workers' adherence to efficiency standards.

## ILO 'Blacklists' Chile

GENEVA, June 15 (UPI)—Chile was placed on the so-called "blacklist" of the International Labor Organization today for practicing discrimination in employment.

## Italian Campaign Casualty: Reds' 'Historic Compromise'

(Continued from Page 1) nists increased their share of the vote to 33 per cent, 2 percentage points less than the Christian Democrats, in municipal and regional elections last June.

In shelving the historic compromise, the Communists "took into account some doubts, or objections" by the Socialist party, Mr. Napolitano said.

The Socialists projected that 12 to 15 per cent of the vote is likely to hold the balance of power in the new Parliament but they would have been shut out by a coalition limited to the two major parties.

## Party 'Doubts'

There were also "doubts and discussions about the historic compromise" inside the Communist party, he conceded in response to a question, "but not opposition."

Despite international "opposition and threats," he indicated that the Communists are no longer satisfied with the informal consultations in Parliament that have given them an effective veto over major parliamentary actions during the last year. They now want to be in the Cabinet.

"The Parliament did not work badly during the past year," Mr. Napolitano said. "But the Cabinet did not fully carry out the laws the Parliament passed. You never knew how much of the money Parliament appropriated for new investments would actually get spent. The administration is a great mess."

The Socialists are suggesting that the Communists should limit themselves to supporting a new Christian Democratic-Socialist coalition that would give the Communists a right to "control" case-by-case decisions in a common, prearranged legislative program, Mr. Napolitano said.

## No Direct Evidence

The Socialist party foreign policy expert, Antonio Giolitti, said to us when he came from Washington that the "United States would accept such a situation," Mr. Napolitano said. Mr. Napolitano said he had no direct evidence of Washington's

# OAS Report Assails Chile Rights Again

## Reply Is Expected At General Assembly

From World Dispatches

SANTIAGO, June 15 (UPI)—Chilean military repression under attack for violations of human rights—was expected to defend itself today against charges at the Organization of American States meeting.

The military government came under criticism yesterday in a report presented by the OAS Human Rights Commission in a sphere in general and Chile and Cuba in particular.

The issue of "violations of human rights by the host country has become one of the central themes at the sixth General Assembly of the OAS," said Andres Aguirre, Venezuelan president of the commission, who rescued the Chilean government of depriving persons of their freedom "for a period of time, while in our judgment has been quite long."

Mr. Aguirre accused the military regime of withholding information on cases reported to the commission during the time the panel drafted the report.

## Arguments Rejected

Mr. Aguirre rejected Chilean arguments that the report was part of an "international campaign" directed by political enemies of the military government. Mr. Aguirre said that a Chilean document issued jointly with the commission's report did not respond to the fundamental charges presented in the OAS findings.

Although the Chilean government had answered some of the commission's queries on specific cases, he said that most of the information requested had not been provided.

Chilean delegate Sergio Llanos accused Mr. Aguirre of "lack of objectivity."

Mr. Aguirre said violence was still being used "as a tool by political groups and by government officials and agents" in the hemisphere, but he did not mention any specific nation.

In this framework of violence, life, liberty and personal security are in constant jeopardy and are frequently violated," he said. Meanwhile, the OAS upheld yesterday a Chilean request for a single resolution on human rights. Instead of three separate resolutions, one of which would have centered on Chile alone.

By a vote of 15-8, the OAS Commission on Judicial and Political Affairs agreed to incorporate the three resolutions into one. Among those who voted in favor of the move were Argentina, Panama, Bolivia, Brazil and Uruguay. The United States, Venezuela and Colombia were among those who opposed the move.

## ILO 'Blacklists' Chile

GENEVA, June 15 (UPI)—Chile was placed on the so-called "blacklist" of the International Labor Organization today for practicing discrimination in employment.

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# Democratic Platform Group Works to Avoid 1972 Schisms

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, June 15 (WP). — A full Democratic Platform Committee began its work yesterday, determined to avoid schisms that cost the party dearly four years ago. The 183-member group whittled down the first three of six platform proposals last night, on the question of covering the problems of states, counties and cities after spending the day discussing them. The task forces voted amendments that would make the draft measure—and by make it more controversial on such issues as abortion, foreign policy, and breaking up the major companies. The task force also adopted a measure that, if adopted, would put the record against production of the controversial B-1 at least until February.

## Panel Bars Identity Card as Privacy Threat

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP). — A panel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation today rejected a proposal to require every U.S. citizen to carry an identity card as a threat to personal privacy. The Justice Department task force has proposed a change in the law to require the problem of crime of false identification, immigration and social security. The concept of an internal card has been viewed by the most effective means during the problem. But Attorney General Richardson Preyer said yesterday, type of solution has 1984.

## Leased in Vice Ring

ALBANY, June 15 (UPI). — Police in Albany and in 13 other cities arrested 50 persons yesterday in what they said was a prostitution ring operating about central-southern Italy.

## LOOKING FOR DELEGATES — Democratic platform hopeful Jimmy Carter answering questions at meeting with New York delegation.



## Close Delegate Battle Is Seen For Ford, Reagan in Iowa

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, June 15 (WP). — Both sides in the increasingly tight contest for the Republican presidential nomination are squaring off for a weekend battle in Iowa. The struggle for the 38 delegates has become a crucial fight for President Ford after Ronald Reagan captured 18 of 19 delegates in Missouri Saturday. "It's close, close, close," said Mr. Reagan's chief delegate, Hunter Anderson Carter. "It's close, close, close," said Mr. Reagan's chief delegate, Hunter Anderson Carter. The latest delegate count by The Washington Post gave Mr. Ford 558 votes to Mr. Reagan's 587. With 155 uncommitted and another 259 still to be chosen in the remaining 11 state conventions, neither candidate is assured the 1,130 votes needed for nomination. Iowa and Missouri present similar situations, but the Ford strategists hope for a different ending. Like his neighboring governor, Christopher Bond of Missouri, Iowa Gov. Robert Ray is trying to swing his party behind Mr. Ford. Like Gov. Bond, he has a poll showing that Mr. Ford would run stronger in the state than would Mr. Reagan.

Offset Argument But Mr. Reagan offset that argument with a powerful speech to the Missouri delegates, and he is going to Des Moines Friday to try the same feat there. Robert McCartney, chairman of Ford's Iowa campaign, said

## U.S. Martha Movement Seeks Recognition for Homemakers

By Megan Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON, June 15 (WP). — After four years of teaching high school in New York City at \$15,000 a year, Jhrz Mella moved to suburban Virginia with her husband and infant son. She stayed at home in a town house subdivision for a year, taking care of her child, cooking and house-keeping, and then she decided to look for a job—but something happened to her. Instead of looking for a job at her previous level, she applied for an \$8,000-a-year position for which she was overqualified. "I had devalued myself," she recalls. "I had become a victim of the process that makes a homemaker feel she is worth nothing and her role as the creator of the next generation is not important." That realization was the beginning of what she and five fellow organizers call the Martha Movement. They want to improve society's concept of the homemaker, in effect bridging the gap between feminism and the Total Woman movement, which teaches a woman to devote herself totally to the pursuit of her husband's happiness. The "Marthas" are named after the biblical character who was the sister of Mary and of Lazarus. As recounted in the 10th chapter of Luke, Jesus was invited to Mary and Martha's home, and while Mary "sat at Jesus's knee" and listened to his wisdom, Martha did the chores. "We think 2,000 years is long enough to wait for the Marthas to be recognized," Mrs. Mella said. The group, which has about 50 members, sees a potential constituency of 60 million women who find their primary identity in the role of homemaker. They are poised to begin a \$100,000 membership campaign.

across the country, paid for in part by expected donations from several large corporations, which they do not wish to name until plans are complete. "We'll have people passing out brochures at shopping centers, on radio shows, television shows, knocking on doors—the whole bit," Mrs. Mella said. Mrs. Mella, who was interviewed in the kitchen of her Fairfax County town house between interruptions from Christopher 6, and Brendan, 2 1/2, made a point of listing all the things the Martha Movement is not. "We are not a religious group, a feminist group, an anti-feminist group, lobbyists, and we aren't political. We won't be taking stands on things like the ERA [Equal Rights Amendment]—homemakers will have problems whether the ERA passes or not." Central Person "Homemakers have got enough to do without running off to meetings all the time," she said. "Although we do want people to do public speaking, sit on local boards, and commissions—how many times does a local government seek a homemaker to sit on some commission? They have all these bodies deciding what to do about community problems but they don't ask for information from the person who is central to the whole family structure." Judging from its concerns, the Martha Movement is looking for the woman who has either chosen the role of homemaker or has no other option. They are looking for women who may feel put down by those feminists who tell her to leave her children and work (not all feminists say that, but Mrs. Mella said that the most vocal opposition to the ideas of the Martha Movement has come from feminists she does not wish to name). They are thinking of the women isolated in subdivisions, and the women who end up so pressured by the combined influences of not knowing how to cope that they end up with alcohol, drug or chronic depression problems. "There's so much research done every year, but how much of it ever gets to the person most concerned—the homemaker?" Mrs. Mella complains. "It all ends up in educational journals that no one can understand or filtered through the type of magazine that generally tells a woman what to do when she's goofed up."

Next Generation As the Marthas see it, the job of creating the next generation is crucial to the future of U.S. society and should be treated more seriously. "We believe homemakers are

essential to solving such social problems as the increase in divorce, child abuse, racism, juvenile delinquency, inflation, drug abuse and alcoholism," Mrs. Mella says. The Martha Movement proposes a multilevel, multimedia assault on the elements that Mrs. Mella called the "process that can effectively demoralize and debase a homemaker."

After rescuing herself from that process by going back to school for a graduate degree and then becoming a management consultant (helped by the full-time child care provided by her mother-in-law), Mrs. Mella sought the sources of a homemaker's information. She went to Tupperware parties, watched soap operas, read True Confessions and Woman's Day and scrutinized commercials. The Martha Movement plans to approach all of these outlets, as well as churches, university extension courses and others that tend to cater to the homemaker, and sell them on the idea of giving the homemaker more status.

Grandiose Plans For a fledgling group, their plans may seem grandiose. They would like to see a "Woman's Center" in every shopping area, where a mother can leave her children while she shops, find information, or "just get away from it all." They want a computerized talent and information bank hooked up to a 24-hour toll-free

number. And they want to translate the skills of a homemaker into working world terms. If that occurred, women could return to work if they need or want to without losing years of valuable experience they have earned as "budget analysts, organizational developers, counselors, psychiatrists, and managers."

"We allow men credit for years of military service for killing enemies," Mrs. Mella said. "Why can't we give women credit for raising American citizens?" She credits the feminist movement with allowing the "Martha" who are not suited to homemaking to reject it without stigma. She calls herself a feminist. But, she adds, most women do not have the options available to the educated, middle-class woman who tends to be the feminist.

## U.S. Envoy Shuns S. Africa Concert

JOHANNESBURG, June 15 (AP). — U.S. Ambassador William Bowdler has officially refused to attend a racially segregated symphony concert planned here to coincide with American Bicentennial celebrations. In a letter mailed last week, Mr. Bowdler said he would be unable to commit himself for any engagement during the week when the South African Broadcasting Corp. symphony concert is being held.

## Viking-1 Slowed As It Nears Mars

PASADENA, Calif., June 15 (UPI). — Scientists slowed Viking-1 slightly today to prepare it for a historic rendezvous with Mars. Rockets aboard the spacecraft were fired for 143 seconds, slowing the speed of Viking-1 by 134 miles an hour, a change which scientists said would put the spacecraft into orbit around Mars on Saturday.

## 20 Die in Pakistan Bus

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, June 15 (Reuters). — Twenty persons were killed and 40 injured when a bus plunged into a ravine near Kohala in Kashmir, local reports said.

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## Talks by Ulster Leaders Stir Row Among Protestant Units

BELFAST, June 15 (Reuters).—Protestant and Catholic political leaders in Northern Ireland have been holding secret talks on the deadlocked issue of partnership in a future home-rule government.

After many failures to reach agreement, no one is optimistic that the initiative will bring peace in the province any closer.

But the inter-party discussions have already touched off a row within the three-party coalition of Protestant Unionists who have previously blocked all moves to give the one-third Catholic minority a share in governing.

Observers believe that a power

struggle is now developing between the extremist and moderate factions within the coalition that is likely to break the no-power-sharing alliance and the dominance of its toughest hardliner, the Rev. Ian Paisley.

### Center of Power

Mr. Paisley, seen by his many enemies as the biggest obstacle to Protestant-Catholic reconciliation throughout the seven years of sectarian conflict and guerrilla warfare, is again in the center of the furor.

The coalition consists of the Official Unionists, the province's major party led by Harry West, the Democratic Unionists of Mr. Paisley and the smaller Ulster Unionist Movement led by Ernest Baird, another hardliner.

Many of the Official Unionists have become increasingly unhappy with their tie to Mr. Paisley and his supporters and there have been frequent clashes over policy and tactics.

### Leak on Talks

The latest argument originated with the disclosure, leaked by Mr. Paisley despite a pledge of secrecy, that Official Unionist leaders were holding discussions with the main Catholic Social Democratic and Labor party.

### Sellout Hinted

He publicly assailed his coalition partners for engaging in what he hinted were backdoor negotiations for a sellout to the Catholics and demanded that the contacts be stopped.

Despite the fact that the SDLP and the outlawed IRA are enemies, Mr. Paisley's followers have been led to believe that any concessions to the Catholics would further IRA aims to break the link with Britain and reunite Ireland.

Political sources think that Mr. Paisley may have overreached himself in his attacks on the Official Unionist leaders, who are showing that they are not prepared to bow under his castigations even if it means sacrificing coalition unity. They have reacted by accusing Mr. Paisley of trying to sabotage the peace probes with his "highly mischievous" interventions.

### Demand Rejected

Mr. West, who is also the coalition leader, bluntly rejected the demand for an end to the inter-party talks and said firmly that they would continue while there was any hope of finding a solution.

Another rebuttal for Mr. Paisley came from the head of the powerful Protestant Orange Order, the Rev. Martin Smyth, an Official Unionist member who participated in the talks.

He said that if there was the slightest glimmer of hope that the deadlock could be broken, "we will follow it through whatever our obscurer critics say."

The last major peace move collapsed in March with the dissolution of a convention of Protestant and Catholic parties set up by Britain to produce power-sharing.



William Coleman, U.S. secretary of transportation who is in Europe to discuss the Concorde SST with French and British authorities.

## Plan Studied To Quiet Jet Noise in U.S.

By Douglas B. Fearer

WASHINGTON, June 15 (UPI).—Transportation Secretary William Coleman has recommended that U.S. airlines, with the help of a \$1-billion program to muffle noisy jet engines and replace some older planes with quieter new ones.

Mr. Coleman's recommendation, according to federal sources, is part of a comprehensive aviation-noise policy that he sent to the Office of Management and Budget.

That policy is under review at a number of federal agencies. The part of the policy that is certain to be most controversial within the administration and in Congress, if it gets there, is known in aviation circles as "retrofit."

That is modification of older, noisier jet engines by surrounding them with sound-absorbent materials.

Mr. Coleman's recommendation, according to several sources, contains a series of financial options and timetables for reducing the total noise of the U.S. jet fleet of about 4,200 airplanes. About 80 per cent of that fleet now exceeds U.S. noise standards.

### No Price Rise

The airlines' new surcharge on ticket prices, probably of 2 per cent, would go into an escrow fund and could be used by the airlines over a period of probably six to eight years.

At present there is an 8-per-cent surcharge on air tickets that finances a trust fund used to improve terminal and navigational facilities. Under one of Mr. Coleman's options, that charge would be reduced by at least 2 per cent, and the 2 per cent would go to the retrofit escrow fund. Thus, there would be no increase in ticket prices.

The money from the new surcharge would be used to modify the engines on older two and three engine jetliners, such as the McDonnell-Douglas DC-8 and the Boeing 707, to make them quieter.

On the older and noisier four-engine jets, such as the Boeing 707 and McDonnell-Douglas DC-8, the money could be used as a part of the cost of replacing those planes with newer, quieter ones.

The Air Transport Association of America, which represents most of the U.S. airlines, has long favored some proposal that would help them replace their old four-engine planes, but has vigorously opposed retrofitting three-engine craft on the ground that the cost outweighs the benefits.

### 3rd Anti-Concorde Suit

ALEXANDRIA, Va., June 15 (UPI).—Authorities of nearby Fairfax County, who have been trying to stop the Concorde supersonic transport from flying into Dulles International Airport yesterday, filed their third lawsuit against use of the Anglo-French jetliner.

The latest complaint, filed in U.S. District Court, charged that the Federal Aviation Administration is violating a 1972 federal noise-control law by allowing the Concorde flights into Dulles, about 40 miles west of Washington.

The first Fairfax suit was thrown out on the ground that it had been filed in the wrong court. The second was rejected by the U.S. Court of Appeals and by the Supreme Court.

ADDIS ABABA, June 15 (AP).—An Italian vice-consul in the Red Sea port of Massawa has been missing since last week and is believed to have been kidnapped by the Eritrean Liberation Front, an Italian Embassy official reported.

Teresa Piccolini, 63, "disappeared" early last Friday and we do not know her whereabouts," the official said. No ransom demand has been received, he added.

The ELP has been waging a guerrilla war for the independence of Eritrea, Ethiopia's northernmost province and a former Italian territory.

Neighbors Ignore Man Trapped in Chimney

BAITMORE, June 15 (AP).—Chalmers Shropshire was trapped for more than eight hours inside the chimney of a vacant house while neighbors ignored his cries for help because, the police said, "they didn't want to get involved."

According to the police, Mr. Shropshire fell about 45 feet down a 30-inch-wide chimney early yesterday morning but it was not until 1 p.m. that neighbors called them to the scene. They said Mr. Shropshire's voice was clearly audible through the chimney spout. They said that the man was unable to explain immediately why he was on the roof or how he toppled into the chimney.

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## Indian in U.S. Wins Case in Tribal Rights

### High Court Rejects County Tax Powers

WASHINGTON, June 15 (UPI).—A Chippewa from Minnesota who fought a \$147.95 county tax on his mobile home all the way to the Supreme Court won his case yesterday, achieving a substantial victory for American Indians seeking to assert tribal sovereignty against state interference.

In a unanimous ruling, the Supreme Court held that Public Law 280—the controversial 1953 statute that gives certain states criminal and civil jurisdiction over reservations—does not give those states the power to impose taxes on reservation Indians. The decision reversed a ruling of the Minnesota Supreme Court.

The court noted the adverse impact on Indians that a contrary ruling could have had.

### Court's Opinion

"Nothing in its legislative history remotely suggests that Congress meant the act's extension of civil jurisdiction to the states should result in the undermining or destruction of such tribal governments as did exist and a convention of the affected tribes into little more than 'private' voluntary organizations—a possible result if tribal governments and reservation Indians were subordinated to the full panoply of civil regulatory powers, including taxation, of state and local governments," the court said in an opinion written by William Brennan Jr.

The case started in 1973, a few months after Russell Bryan bought a 60-by-12-foot trailer and had it hauled up from Brainerd, Minn., 100 miles south, to a plot of land in Squaw Lake Village in the northern part of the Leech Lake Reservation. This land was assigned to the Bryan family by the tribal authorities.

Itasca County, whose boundaries extend into the northeastern part of the reservation, sent a tax official over, and a notice arrived late in the mail.

Mr. Bryan, 44, never had to pay a tax on the small house that he and his family had been living in before the trailer arrived, a house he built himself.

When the notice came, taxing the trailer as personal property, Mr. Bryan wrote Helen, contacted the federal legal services for the reservation.

Tribal leaders and legal services fought the issue on grounds of tribal sovereignty.

13 Letter Bombs Are Found in U.S. Extortion Bid

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP).—Thirteen letter bombs have been mailed to corporate offices and the home of a business executive in an extortion scheme demanding millions of dollars from 300 U.S. corporations, FBI director Clarence Kelley said today.

The letter bombs followed extortion letters, accompanied by photos of individual businessmen, warning them to pay or be killed.

FBI headquarters in Washington alerted all 59 field offices yesterday to the bombs, saying that 10 had already been found throughout the country, including one that exploded in the Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith brokerage house in New York.

A mailroom employee, Milleta Phillips, 50, was hospitalized in satisfactory condition with severe cuts on her arms. Three co-workers received minor cuts, police said.

During the day, bombs were also discovered and defused at McDonald's Systems Inc. headquarters of the hamburger chain, in Oakbrook, Ill.; Beatrice Foods Corp. in Chicago; du Pont Co. headquarters in Wilmington, Del.; the Marathon Oil Co. in Findlay, Ohio; Bunge Corp. offices in New York; the residence of a Bunge Corp. executive in New York; and a residence in Chicago's South Side, probably a wrong address.

FBI officials declined to name any other locations.

Neighbors Ignore Man Trapped in Chimney

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FROM THE GOLDEN HORN TO THE GOLDEN GATE—Old, old U.S. automobiles lined up in Istanbul yesterday at Bosphorus Bridge for the start of a 19,000-kilometer rally that ends in San Francisco at the Golden Gate Bridge. The trek is part of the continuing Bicentennial celebrations in the U.S. and elsewhere. The cars, traveling west instead of east after the Soviet Union declined to guarantee aid and succor to the drivers, are expected in California about Aug. 6.

## Indochina Refugees Seek Elusive Havens

By George McArthur

SAMUT PRAKAN, Thailand, June 14.—It is an inglorious procession: Cockle shells in small boats to be picked up by U.S. ships just outside the 12-mile limit, between 5,000 and 10,000 South Vietnamese have tried to escape by sea, according to responsible authorities.

By that time, however, there will probably be just as many Indochinese refugees in camps in Thailand as there are now—officially estimated at 72,000—with long-range settlement plans for very few. Most of these are simple tribal people from Laos, but at least 10,000 are from Cambodia and 1,287 are officially from Vietnam.

These are Vietnamese refugees in official camps. Perhaps 4,000 more are fugitives in Thailand. And then there are the Vietnamese "boat people" in Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Borneo, the Philippines and probably elsewhere.

There are perhaps 1,500 of them cramped aboard their boats in various ports. There are more at sea, still hoping for that friendly port which will permit them to land and ask for admittance to the United States or France, the two almost universal choices. It is a pattern for them to touch port, be refused landing privileges, pick up food and water and fuel if possible and move on.

Some boats have made the rounds from Thailand to Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia. One hit an oil rig, was repaired by the oilmen and sailed on. One made it to Australia. Another to Borneo. Several have reached the Philippines. They are always on the move and impossible to keep track of—to the dismay of U.S. officials trying to register them and possibly get them U.S. sponsorship.

From the Vietnamese province of Kien Giang along the Cambodian border, the trip to Thailand is about 300 miles. It is twice as far from the fishing and resort port of Vung Tau, about a two-hour drive from Saigon, where, as an official said, "I can report that bribery is alive and well. You can set up a perfectly safe escape for \$5,000 in gold."

Few in the flotilla of flight know the international distress signal, a flag flown upside down. But even that knowledge would do them no good. The old South Vietnamese flag of horizontal red and gold stripes looks the same either way.

Ships that do help sometimes carry ship Green Bay on route to Singapore on May 23 picked up 22 Vietnamese refugees, including 16 children, from a sinking craft in the South China Sea. The authorities in Singapore refused to let the refugees land and they and the Green Bay departed June 1 for Saudi Arabia. Final destination: Nobody knows.

The refusal of Singapore to extend help boats even when the refugees are in distress. Where Vietnamese refugees are concerned, there is little humanitarianism in Asia. Singapore and Malaysia have been particularly heartless. Refugees report that Singapore police curse and manhandle refugees as a matter of policy.

Thailand, which has a staggering problem with refugees coming in by land and sea, has been far and away the most understanding and tolerant. Even so, the seaborne refugees in Thailand are kept on their boats or are restricted to small barbed-wire compounds at the customs and immigration posts where they are held.

Dramatic Evidence

The refugees' low-slung, diesel-powered wooden trawlers, usually with the eyes of a red dragon painted on the bow, are dramatic evidence that North Vietnam's capture of Saigon in April of last year did not end the trauma of Vietnam. Nor did U.S. acceptance of 130,000 Vietnamese end the refugee problem.

The total number of refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos is increasing, not diminishing. Despite much international help, notably from the United States and France, most of the burden still falls on Thailand.

The recent U.S. congressional decision to admit 11,000 more Indochinese refugees started a new and little-noted airlift last month—financed by the United States through an international organization known as the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, a hardy bureaucratic remnant of World War II.

This program will be largely completed by October and the United States would like to be out of the Indochinese refugee business by then, shuffling its en-

### Number of Escapes Increase

Since the mass flight in April of last year, when tens of thousands left in small boats to be picked up by U.S. ships just outside the 12-mile limit, between 5,000 and 10,000 South Vietnamese have tried to escape by sea, according to responsible authorities.

Two-Thirds Make It

Li Truong Ngoc Thom is a South Vietnamese Army officer who planned to escape for nine months and sailed to the southern Thai port of Songkhla last month. He reported to the authorities that he watched escapes closely from his delta area during his planning and he estimated that two-thirds of those who tried actually made it past the Communist coast patrols and police onshore.

How many have been lost at sea will never be known. The South China Sea and the Gulf of Siam are relatively benign waterways, fairly calm except for a five-month season of monsoon rains each year that produce squalls. Even these are seldom really very bad.

On the other hand, the sea is always dangerous and the land-lubber often sets out with too little water, fuel, food or plain common sense. A naval officer familiar with coastal Vietnam said, "We used to pick up good old fishermen in trouble with those little boats. You can be sure that a lot of amateurs simply won't make it if something happens."

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## France to Cut Voltage of Its Power Grid

### Hydroelectric Output Reduced by Drought

PARIS, June 15 (UPI).—The voltage of France's electric grid will be reduced by 5 per cent throughout the country, Monde said, because of the drought, the state-run Electricite de France announced today.

The dry spell has reduced output of hydroelectric plants which usually produce 30 per cent of the electricity used in France, by 30 per cent, the company said.

The announced cut is expected to reduce power consumption about 1 per cent. Since most of France is on a 220-volt system, the cut will bring the voltage down to about 209 volts.

At the same time, the government is meeting with farmer organizations in an attempt to prevent a rise in prices of agricultural products due to the drought.

Prices of fruit and vegetable in France have risen by 30 to 50 per cent last week. This increase, however, could not be attributed to the dry spell, since the products put on the market at the time were not affected by the current lack of water.

Prices Rise

Average prices in the Paris area Sunday were 7.20 francs (\$1.38) a kilo for tomatoes, 7 francs (\$1.38) a kilo for peaches, 6 francs (\$1.18) a kilo for cherries. The weekly average was 6.40 francs (\$1.21), 4.50 francs (\$0.85) and 4.50 francs (\$0.85) the previous Sunday.

The sharp increase in prices according to the newspaper L. Monde, is due to a series of current events, including government measures to aid farmers who feared that the bumper crop this spring would bring prices down to an unprofitable level.

The measures taken by the government included stopping for three days imports of tomatoes from Spain and Morocco and taxing imports of fruits from Greece.

The government justified these measures by pointing out that the prices of the imported tomatoes were lower than the French reference price.

At the same time, the hot wave, which has accompanied the dry spell in France, increased demand for such fruits as tomatoes, strawberries, peaches and cherries.

High Last Year Too

Le Monde pointed out, however, that even the inflated prices last weekend were, in most cases, higher than those asked for the same products at the same time last year.

Some experts believe that if prices will not stay at their peak they say that the wholesale price of a kilo of tomatoes has already fallen by a franc since yesterday.

But the drought may have an effect on the market. Should it dry spell continue three weeks more, Le Monde predicted, fruit will be small and production may be reduced, forcing farmers to maintain their high prices.

Imports Destroyed

MONTPELLIER, France, June 15 (Reuters).—French fruit and vegetable growers last night split foreign imports under lettuce and melons on a highway near here after blocking the road on stopping four trucks, police said today.

The growers, worried that imported produce will force down local prices, spilled 55,000 gallons of wine from one truck, threw a load of Spanish lettuce from another and destroyed water melons carried by the two other trucks.

U.S. Bomber Is Tested

PALMDALE, Calif., June 15 (UPI).—The Air Force's No. 36 prototype of the B-1 bomber successfully completed its maiden flight of a little more than 10 hours yesterday in a gusty "shakedown" mission.

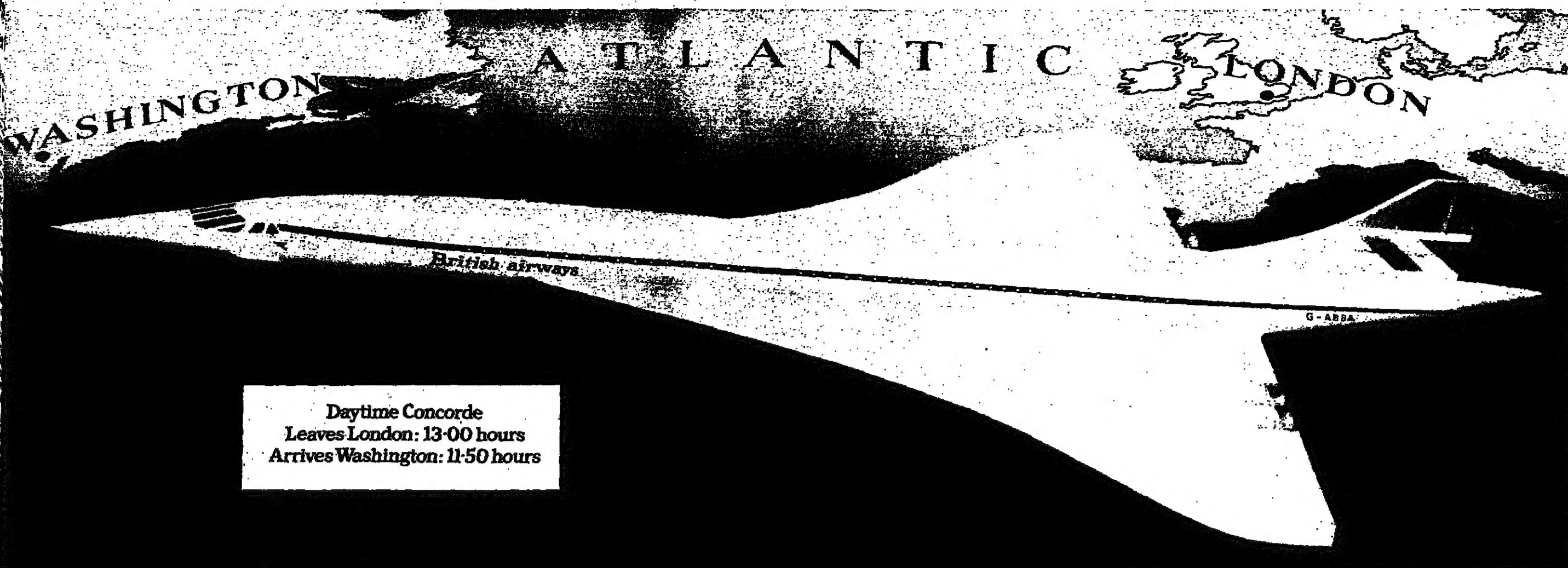
French Invention Is Demonstrated in Brazil

MACEIO, Brazil, June 15 (UPI).—A French engineer yesterday unveiled for Brazilians an invention which he said would do away with gasoline.

The engineer, Jean Chambrin, built an adapter for current internal-combustion engines which allegedly allows a car to run on a mixture of alcohol and water.

Mr. Chambr





Daytime Concorde  
Leaves London: 13:00 hours  
Arrives Washington: 11:50 hours

# Fly the Daytime Concorde to the USA with British Airways. Save the best part of a working day.

Now for the first time ever a European executive can breakfast at home, and have a lunch time meeting in Washington on the same day. Daytime Concorde flies supersonic to America every Thursday and Saturday.

## How Daytime Concorde saves you the best part of a working day

You take off from London Heathrow at 13.00 hours and land in Washington 3 hours 50 minutes later, before midday (local time). A saving of at least 4 hours over a subsonic flight. You arrive relaxed enough to do an afternoon's work. Only Daytime Concorde through London can give you this service.

Here is an example of how Daytime Concorde can work for a busy Paris executive:

1. Catch a Concorde Connection flight from Paris at 12.00 (local time). You, and your specially tagged luggage, will be booked through to Washington.
2. At London Heathrow you are entitled to use the special Concorde lounge. Enjoy a drink, spot competitors, or do some work. The lounge is fully equipped for business.
3. Step out of the lounge into Concorde.
4. Depart at 13.00 hours.
5. 3 hours 50 minutes later land at Dulles, Washington (11.50 local time).
6. Get off the plane. Concorde's unique baggage handling system ensures that no time is wasted getting your luggage to you.

You have already saved valuable hours over a subsonic flight. You arrive fresh and relaxed. Your body will not feel the same need for sleep as it does after a subsonic flight.

## 4 ways Concorde minimises the effect of jet-fatigue

1. The flight is shorter, cutting fatigue and boredom.
2. Concorde flies at 18,200 m, way above turbulence.
3. Because the cabin is pressurised to a lower altitude than on most subsonic flights, you'll arrive feeling fitter, more relaxed.
4. The air is changed twice as often and is therefore fresher.

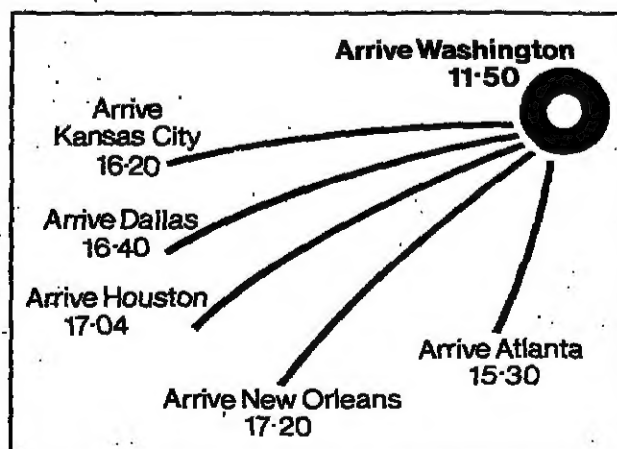
## The Concorde Connection

Every major European business centre has Concorde Connection flights to London Heathrow. Scheduled services that get you to London in time to link with Concorde with the minimum of fuss and least loss of time. Here

are some examples of Concorde Connections in Europe:

Leave	Arrive Washington
Dusseldorf 10.35 — London Heathrow — 11.50 Flight BE 639	
Paris 12.00 — London Heathrow — 11.50 Flight BE 005	
Rome 09.15 — London Heathrow — 11.50 Flight BA 855 (Saturdays)	
Stockholm 09.00 — London Heathrow — 11.50 Flight BE 753	
Zurich 09.15 — London Heathrow — 11.50 Flight BE 561	
Amsterdam 10.15 — London Heathrow — 11.50 Flight BE 205	
Brussels 10.10 — London Heathrow — 11.50 Flight BE 245 (Thursdays)	

On arrival at Dulles Airport, Washington, there are fast connecting flights to Atlanta, Dallas, Houston, Kansas City and New Orleans. When necessary, British Airways provide a free, air-conditioned Cadillac to take you between Dulles and Washington National Airports.



Daytime Concorde—the fastest service from London through Washington to these five major business centres.

## Unique Personal Service all the way

At London Heathrow you'll enjoy priority transit facilities to the Concorde lounge. While you relax, your luggage is sped on to the Concorde by a unique system. Unloading in Washington is just as fast. This special service ensures that you don't lose on the ground the time you save in the air.

## First Class comfort for all passengers

Concorde seats up to 100 passengers and is 1st-Class throughout. The interior is conventional in design with comfortable club seats arranged in pairs on either side of a centre aisle. You'll relax, enjoy excellent food and wine and perhaps switch into stereo entertainment including one channel of incredible 'all round' sound. Service on the plane is as smooth and distinguished as in a top London club.

The real sensation of supersonic flight is your arrival time.



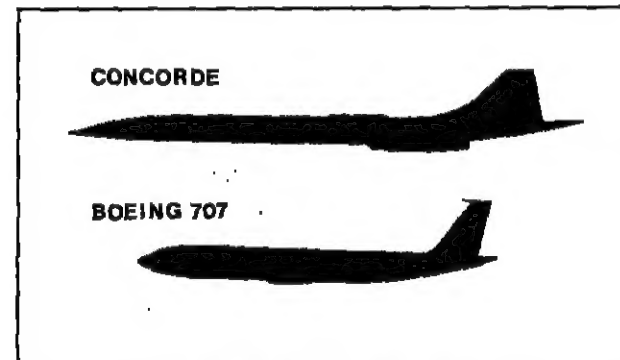
## The Daytime Concorde Timetable

Scheduled services started on May 29th. The regular twice weekly departures on Thursdays and Saturdays will be joined in the Autumn by a Tuesday departure.

All London/Washington flights leave at 13.00 hours. Return flights depart on the following day in each case, leaving Washington at 12.45 hours.

Routes planned British Airways Concorde can already fly you between Washington/London and Bahrain. Other major routes planned are:

Route	Estimated Saving
London/New York	3 hours 35 minutes
London/Singapore	7 hours 45 minutes
London/Melbourne	11 hours 5 minutes



Concorde—slightly longer than a 707 but over twice as fast!

## 4 straight answers to questions about Concorde

- Q. Will Concorde's sonic boom be a menace to life on the ground?  
A. No. Concorde will only fly supersonically over oceans or sparsely populated areas.
- Q. Will Concorde invariably be much noisier than subsonic jets?  
A. No. Internationally proven evidence shows that the noise level of the aircraft on take off and landing is similar to that of long-range subsonic jets like the B707, DC8 and VC10.
- Q. Does Concorde throw out more polluting soot than subsonic jets?  
A. No. Present day Concorde is virtually smoke-free. Concorde makes far less soot than any other jet aircraft.
- Q. Will Concorde substantially upset the world's ozone layer?  
A. No. The effect on the stratosphere of planned Concorde operations is so small it cannot be measured.

## What your Concorde ticket buys

- \* An Atlantic crossing in half the time.
  - \* A superb, relaxing supersonic flight.
  - \* Arrival in Washington fit and early enough for an afternoon's work.
- And all for a premium no greater than 20% on the 1st Class subsonic fare from London.
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Fly the Daytime Concorde to the USA. Arrive midday, arrive relaxed.



## It's Not That Different

At a time when most Europeans—and many Americans—are trying to figure out just how the political system of the United States operates, it might be well to point out that, in fundamentals, the differences between democratic Europe and its transatlantic partner are not all that great.

This is particularly true since World War II, when the tendency in Europe has been toward a two-party system, while there has been a marked loss in party discipline and loyalty during the same period in the United States. This has diminished the outward fragmentation of European parties, while increasing the internal divisions within the U.S. Republicans and Democrats. The result is that the creation of blocs for actual government within the national legislatures goes on to much the same degree in both systems.

To be sure, the differences do exist—and they are as apparent between Western European states as between Europe and the United States. For one thing, social legislation in Europe is further advanced than across the Atlantic, so that such labels as "left" and "right" have different connotations in the two continents.

Moreover, while there is restlessness among U.S. voters over their choice between the two effective parties, it has not yet reached the point, as in Italy, and to some degree in France, where the choice is narrowing down to one between Communism, however tempered, or at least an active form of Socialism, and what remains of free enterprise in a welfare state.

Yet the compromise of local and ideological differences for the creation of national political power goes on in both areas, with the stresses and strains that process entails. In the Netherlands it is done by the traditional European method of forming blocs among the 14 parties. In France, where the Gaullist interlude largely wrecked the old party system, the compromises are sought before elections—with what success only the future can tell. Much the same is true in Italy, where the Communists are seeking to capitalize on the failures of the Christian Democrats by wooing the opposition of all kinds. In the United States, the Democrats seem to have been able to gain a very considerable degree of unity during the primary period, despite the geographical and other differences which so often divided them, while the Republicans appear intent on renewing the split between their Southern-Western supporters and those in the East which brought the party down in 1964.

Democracy is a very clumsy means of governing a modern state, and it is easy to point to Italy and Britain as examples of the problems it creates or enhances. But when the Communists of Italy and France pump for it, even if their motives may be questioned, the very fact that they seek advantages by doing so is very significant. Democratic politics can and do provide ironists and analysts with a vast amount of material—but they also provide both Western Europe and the United States with freedoms and comforts that are envied elsewhere.

## The Importance of Assad

Either the next Mideast war is well on the way to starting in Lebanon or—just conceivably—new possibilities of a settlement loom. It depends in the first instance on whether President Assad of Syria can restore a measure of calm to Lebanon and then install a new Lebanese government. On these few steps, which should be taken in the next few days if they are to be taken at all, everything else hangs.

If President Assad does not succeed, he will probably be overthrown. His successor will likely declare, as Mr. Assad declared when he seized power in 1970, that Syria must defend the cause of the Palestinians. A successor will probably halt this effort to prevent the Palestinians and their Lebanese allies from controlling Lebanon and from converting the country into a full-fledged "confrontation state" against Israel. To the reality or even the prospect of that development, the Israelis could be expected to take a very tough-minded view of their own security requirements and possibly to make a military move of their own. Syria could expect no useful help from Egypt if general war broke out in such circumstances. That is reason enough for President Assad to move forcefully. He also presumably knows well what happens to losers in Damascus.

If he succeeds in Lebanon, however, the prospect is very different. His determination to trim the Palestinians to size will have to be taken as serious evidence of his desire to move toward a general settlement with Israel. Otherwise, why would he be risking his political life by trying to deny the Palestinians their own last remaining

military-political camp on Israel's border? The Palestinians, once thus reduced, would be under great pressure to come to terms with the brute fact that the Syrians, like the Egyptians and Jordanians, wish to make a settlement and get on with the business of developing their country. Some Palestinians are ready to accept this fact; others will resist it. No one can predict how that particular contest will end. It is essential, nonetheless, that it go forward. There is no other way to disabuse the Palestinian mainstream of the dangerous dream that it can undo history and claim all of pre-1948 Palestine as its own.

For this to happen, to be sure, other Arab states will have to stop playing cynical politics with the Palestinian issue, and the Israelis will have to decide that a Palestinian state adjoining their own offers the best long-range hope for their own security and regional integration. These are tall orders. But these changes cannot fairly get under way while Lebanon is enflamed, and while the possibility of Palestinian-ledist control in Lebanon still exists.

What we are saying is that the tragedy of Lebanon could yet end in a way transcending the fearsome slaughter and devastation of the last 14 months. Lebanon could be the anvil on which are being hammered out Syria's commitment to a general settlement and the Palestinians' readiness to accept an historic compromise with Israel. We do not predict this outcome confidently. We merely say it is a possibility that could flow from the decisions being taken right now by President Assad.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Sea Grab

With the slow-moving UN Law of the Sea Conference adjourned until August, leaving critical issues of ocean law unresolved, the move to stake out ever-wider national claims to jurisdiction at sea appear to be accelerating ominously.

Since the oceans conferees suspended their controversial negotiations in New York last month, the following developments have been reported in rapid succession:

• Britain has signaled its acquiescence to Iceland's new 200-mile fisheries zone, proclaimed last fall, by withdrawing its naval vessels from the area and signing an agreement that will sharply curtail British fishing within the zone.

• Canada has announced that it will extend its fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles by next Jan. 1, after signing an agreement with the Soviet Union that will regulate Soviet fishing within the new Canadian zone.

• Mexico has closed the 600-mile-long Gulf of California to foreign fishermen and established a 200-mile "economic zone" restricting fishing and mining off its Pacific and Gulf Coasts.

Like the new U.S. 200-mile fisheries limit that is scheduled to take effect next March, none of these national actions necessarily conflicts with the 200-mile economic zone concept that appears to be emerging

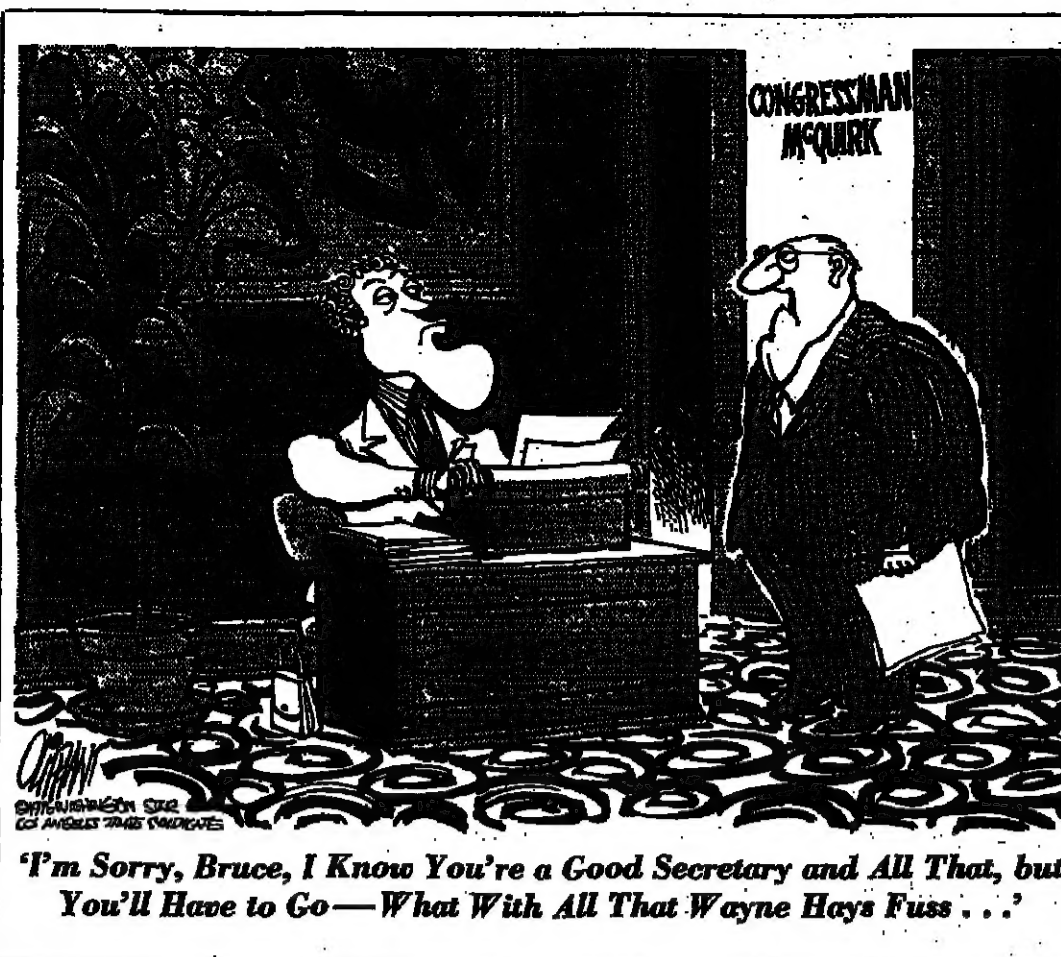
at the Law of the Sea Conference. But if the trend toward unilateral action persists, precedents could be established that would encroach on international rights and safeguards that the United States and others have been attempting to incorporate into a new oceans treaty.

For example, although Mexico has indicated it will allow some foreign fishing—at a price—within its economic zone, a Mexican official has said that his country's ultimate aim is "total exclusion of foreigners" from the zone. That policy would sharply conflict with the principle of full utilization of fish stocks that should be a part of any treaty.

The Mexican proclamation also leaves serious doubts about the right of scientific research within the new economic zone—a right that must be strongly defended if the secrets of the seas and their resources are to be unlocked for the benefit of all nations.

Unless these and other issues are satisfactorily resolved at the forthcoming conference session, vast areas of the oceans could become fenced off by national claims, depriving mankind of what the UN once proclaimed to be the "common heritage"—and creating endless causes of international conflict.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



## French Furor Over Tax Reform

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—It is likely to be a long time before the French government decides on more tax reforms. The present capital gains bill, based on the irreproachable principle of taxing the rich more and the poor less, has accomplished the difficult task of uniting the National Assembly.

Against that bill was the symbol of the government's transformation, of France. The country need not be divided into left and right, President Giscard d'Estaing has argued; a majority of Frenchmen would rally to reforms instead of revolution. Above all, if France was to achieve the status of a *société libérale avancée*, some-thing between capitalism and socialism, as Giscard d'Estaing has described it, it was necessary to begin reducing the gap between rich and poor.

What happened? The parliament has been in chaos for two weeks, the government is isolated, the differences between the President and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac have become visible and the bill itself is a lamentable compendium of exemptions, deductions and credits, so complicated that it practically defies comprehension.

One is tempted to accept the analysis of one knowledgeable official: It is madness to tamper with French tax structures. The Frenchman, whatever his income, will accept with complaisance those taxes on his purchases. Income, capital gains, wealth or inheritance taxes are another matter.

Above all, this official says, the tax bill was a political error by Giscard d'Estaing. Such reformism is understood from the left, but not from the right. Or, as François Mitterrand put it once, "A politician can never go against the interests of his own clients."

Others think that parliament has been laying in wait for Giscard d'Estaing. The Gaullists in particular, angry that they are being used but not consulted, suspicious still that Giscard d'Estaing is bent on the destruction of their party, have used this tax bill to show where the power is. Some observers have said that Giscard d'Estaing erred in not using Article 49 of the Constitution, which the Assembly is forced to accept a government bill without amendments or being down the government. That clause was included in the Gaullist Constitution to give the president the ultimate power over parliament.

The tax theory behind the government bill is that France needs to follow other industrialized countries in gradually shifting the tax burden away from indirect taxes, mostly on sales and added value, to direct taxes, including income, corporate, wealth and capital gains. In defending his bill, Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade told parliament that West Germany, Britain, Switzerland and the United States all had capital gains taxes and that the "modern" way was to tax a man's capital at least as much as his labor.

Yet the bill that will be voted by the National Assembly this week bears little resemblance to the taxes in the four countries mentioned. The U.S. capital gains tax has been much cited during this French debate, yet the U.S. tax couldn't be simpler, while the French tax is nearly incomprehensible.

The U.S. capital gains tax applies a rate of 25 per cent on assets sold after six months.

There are no exemptions, though capital losses can be subtracted from capital gains. The British law is similar, applying a flat rate of 30 per cent, but with a £1,000 (\$1,730) yearly exemption and a few exclusions, such as for motorcars, residences and minor personal goods. Both countries also have property taxes based on assessed value of real estate.

West Germany and Switzerland have taxes on wealth itself, though with large exemptions. A person's net worth in West Germany is declared annually and, through the *Vermögenssteuer*, is taxed when it amounts to more than 70,000 marks (\$21,237) per family member. Because of the high exemptions it basically is a tax on the rich. The West Germans also have an anti-speculation tax for capital gains realized in under six months. The Swiss wealth tax is paid not just to the federal government, but to the cantons as well.

The British are close to introducing a wealth tax. A parliamentary commission reported on the measure in December, with agreement in principle by both major parties.

Given these techniques used in other countries to take some of the burden off the wage earner, it is not surprising that a reformist French president would want to introduce some of them in France, which so far has none.

But apart from the opposition from the right, which is understandable, the capital gains tax has been opposed by the left, including the labor unions, who

represent the people the bill intends to relieve.

Though any sociologist will point out that sales taxes are the most regressive imaginable, the labor unions have actually prefer them. It is an illustration of the French adage that you can impose what you will on a man's purchases, so long as you don't touch his capital, including his gold, his inheritance and, above all, his real estate. The Communists last week were among the loudest defenders of an exemption for the *petite maison de campagne*.

The result of the resistance to tax change in France is clear enough. France has the highest value-added (sales) tax in the European community. The standard rate here is 23 per cent, compared to 11 per cent in West Germany.

### Positive Elements

There has been, perhaps, one positive element in this debate. It seems that the French bill will be the first to take inflation into account in computing capital gains. The British are considering such an addition to their law and just last week a Ford administration bill with the same proviso for the U.S. taxpayer was approved by the Senate Finance Committee.

A U.S. tax expert sees that trend as favorable. "Capital gains taxes have tended to get out of hand lately," he said, "mostly because of inflation. In fact, most capital gains today represent little but inflation."

The capital gains tax debate in France also appears to have gotten out of hand.

## U.S. Mirror in Spain

By C. L. Sulzberger

MADRID—The biggest result of the recent visit of King Juan Carlos to the United States was proof—to Americans and Spaniards—that this country is committed to a democratic system under constitutional monarchy. Although the speeches and private conversations of the monarch and his foreign minister, Jose Maria de Arellano, Count of Motrico, were addressed to U.S. public opinion, political leaders and economic tycoons, perhaps their greatest initial impact has been felt inside Spain.

This appears in two ways: (1) Weakening the position of the pro-Franco diehards, known as "the bunker." (2) Frying the way for harmonizing the positions of Don Juan, Count of Barcelona, liberal father of the sovereign, and of Juan Carlos. The latter will be openly recognized as unchallenged head of the dynasty when Don Juan formally renounces all claims to the throne—something he has hitherto refrained from doing.

The bunker's royal journey, and forced to accept the decision of the Cortes to start up a multiparty political system (initially excluding Communists and "separatists"—primarily Basques)—at the same time a "family pact" between Don Juan and Juan Carlos was moved nearer conclusion.

The count of Barcelona and the King have approved an agreement in principle under

which Don Juan will yield all claims and endorse his son after certain formalities, including return to this country and rehearsal at the Escorial of the body of King Alfonso XIII, Don Juan's father, who died in exile.

But the count also wishes to confirm for himself the advance of Juan Carlos toward a constitutional democracy, expected to be credibly attested by late autumn. The King's pledges of a liberal program, enunciated in the United States, are felt to have had much influence in this connection.

The visit of Juan Carlos was designed to remake the Spanish image in the West. A 38-year-old chief of state, representing a nation made of wide population in 40 or less sought to erase impressions of an old, old-fashioned country. Here it is felt he succeeded beyond expectations, greatly helped by his and Queen Sofia's fluent English.

For the first time in four decades it was demonstrated that the head of Spain could travel freely. And, seizing the occasion, Juan Carlos pledged himself to a goal of democracy, civil liberties and a multiparty system.

### Free Ballot

In private talks with Ford, Rockefeller and Kissinger the King and Arellano promised Spain would advance toward this goal through peaceful, orderly means, avoiding any "Portuguese experiment." They pointed out that Spain's army deplored political intervention nowadays and had no record of African wars to entice it into civilian affairs.

Washington was assured that Spain, within about a year, would qualify to become eligible for European Community and NATO membership. By then, it is hoped, a parliament elected under a free ballot and political parties would be functioning here.

Arellano told me: "The Western democracies are reluctant to admit Spain will not have a legal Communist party operating openly during the first part of this transitional period—although the Communists may be recognized during the second stage. But right now we believe they are troublemakers and unenthusiastic about true liberty."

It appears the United States

## Peter Lennon From London:

... Democracy brings  
out what is most devious in  
political man... this  
time it is the shipbuilding  
'hybrid' bill.

LONDON—There are times, usually during the approach to vacation time when Parliament's methods of attempting to ingest a new bill border on the bizarre. In a democracy as we know it the government cannot induce Parliament to swallow a bill simply by bopping the opposition on the head. Neither can the opposition march in and slower the government, although in politically polarized Britain these days they must be tempted.

What they are both obliged to do is indulge in a kind of slow-motion, all-in wrestling hoping the referee is not looking when they poke a thumb occasionally in someone's parliamentary eye with the votes coming up the weaker, invitingly sweltering, and a bill like the nationalization of shipbuilding on the books, passions rise and democracy brings out what is most devious in political man.

This time it was the case of the hybrid bill. Like many eccentric political stories it began with a back-bencher stepping out of obscurity and becoming, briefly, a household name. Robert Maxwell-Hyslop came forward and announced that his researches had established that the contentious bill to nationalize shipbuilding was "hybrid."

The Tories, who hate this bill even more than they hate its sister, the project to nationalize the aircraft industry, and as much as they hate the scheme to eliminate paying beds in National Health hospitals, were jubilant.

This meant that the bill, which to the chagrin of the Labor government had already spent a record 88 days in committee, would have to go through long drawn out select committee procedures. A "hybrid" bill is one which has an inconsistent effect on the private sector. Private industries which feel that they have been unfairly selected may then appeal for equal treatment with those which have been exempted from nationalization.

What Mr. Maxwell-Hyslop had to do was find a shipbuilding company which had been building a ship on July 31, 1974, but had not been included for nationalization. The recently U.S.-financed Marathon Shipbuilding Co. of Clydebank had, Mr. Maxwell-Hyslop claimed, built a ship called the Key Victoria.

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## Kidnapped Rome Meat Importer Found by Luck in Vacant Building

ROME, June 15 (UPI)—The body of a meat importer whose kidnappers chained to a bed in an abandoned building near the sea and threatened to kill him if Rome butchers did not pay a ransom of \$100,000 was found yesterday by police.

The body of Giuseppe Ambrosio, 58, was found in a vacant building on the third floor, a pistol-armed man and woman attacking a worker, bound and gagged and shut him in a room. The kidnappers had promised to comply.

searching for him, heard his moaning and released him. They called the police to report what they thought was a robbery attempt.

Searching the third floor of the four-story building, the police found Mr. Ambrosio, bound, gagged and chained to an iron bed. Mr. Ambrosio was abducted on his way to work at a large firm that imports South American beef. He and two brothers own the company, which the kidnappers in a leaflet accused of "daily robbery of the proletariat."

The leaflet said Mr. Ambrosio would be executed by midnight tomorrow if 71 butcher shops in 23 Rome working class neighborhoods failed to call a ton of prime beef at 90 cents a pound. The butchers had promised to comply.



Giuseppe Ambrosio, with chain and lock still on his arm, after his release.

## As Reply to Technology Gap

## Kenyan Is Promoting Improved Rain Barrel

Michael I. Kaufman

ROBEI, June 15 (NYT)—Third World economists and technologists are promoting improved rain barrels to help solve the water shortage problem in some of the poorest countries. Oscar Mann, a Kenyan economist, is promoting a better rain barrel design.

clear energy," he said, "but maybe we'll just be able to teach rural Kenyans how to store water cheaply, build windmills and store food."

Mr. Mann, who has spent much of his life with pastoral and agricultural peoples in Kenya, Tanzania and the Sudan, said: "Here in Kenya the biggest problem for most farmers is getting a receptacle to store water. The most common has been the 40-gallon steel drum, but the price of that has risen to 40 shillings (\$4.80), which is too great a capital investment for most farmers."

The cheaper and better substitute Mr. Mann developed with his assistants is made by filling a large plastic sack with grass and leaves and then plastering mud and cement around the form.

## Death of Judge Is Complication In Hearst Case

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15 (AP)—The death of Judge J. Carter, the federal judge who presided over the Patricia Hearst bank robbery trial, has complicated the final sentencing of the newspaper heiress.

Judge Carter, 65, collapsed yesterday and died a short time later, apparently of a heart attack.

He had tentatively sentenced Miss Hearst, convicted March 30 of participating in an armed holding of a bank 23 months earlier, to a maximum term of 35 years in prison. But he delayed his final sentence pending at least 90 days of psychiatric evaluation for her.

A three-judge federal panel must choose a new jurist to handle the case of Miss Hearst, 22. She is now in San Diego for the testing Judge Carter ordered.

U.S. Attorney James Browning Jr., who successfully prosecuted Miss Hearst with the argument that she willingly joined the terrorists who had kidnapped her, said: "No new trial will be necessary." The chief defense counsel, F. Lee Bailey, said he would not seek a new trial now but "will await the new judge's decision regarding sentencing."

Each day teachers from rural agricultural schools come to inspect the exhibits at the demonstration project, and it is Mr. Mann's hope that they will carry the technology he has assembled back to their students. The entire project, which also has assembled some cheap mechanical farm utensils from Pakistan and China, will operate on a \$65,000 budget over the next three years.

In addition to the urns there are food-storage bins made from mud and logs, wheelbarrows with modern wheels and a stove made from two five-gallon cans. A windmill is built of plumber's pipe and tin roofing—material developed by Peace Corps workers. Its \$40 cost would probably put it out of the reach of farmers, Mr. Mann said, but it is suitable for cooperatives.

What Mr. Mann regards as potentially the most radical innovation is a wooden frame covered with a plastic sheet. "This is our vegetable dryer," he explained. "Right now there is little incentive for farmers in remote areas to grow more than they can eat. Facilities for bringing produce to towns are limited, and so are storage areas. Canning is too costly."

"But with this frame you can sun-dry onions, beans, cabbage. You simply cut up the vegetables, put them under the plastic sheet, and in one day the sun dries them. Most of the nutritional value is retained."

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## 4 Dutchmen Escape From Spanish Prison

CADIZ, Spain, June 15 (Reuters)—Four Dutchmen tunneled their way out of a Cadiz prison where they were being held in connection with drug smuggling, police said today.

Military police patrolling outside the prison discovered the tunnel exit yesterday in shrubs outside the gates. The four were believed to have escaped during the weekend, police said.

## Young U.S. Scientists Press for Caution in New Research

By Stuart Auerbach

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 15 (UPI)—Frances Warshaw, a graduate student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has told some of the leading scientists in her field that they should stop pursuing a new area of research because the risks are too great.

The 27-year-old molecular biologist spoke against continuing research in a revolutionary new form of genetic engineering that allows scientists to create new forms of life in the laboratory. Mrs. Warshaw's argument, backed by other graduate students and young professors at MIT and Harvard, illustrates a growing trend in U.S. science: Instead of pressing forward with new research, some of the brightest young U.S. scientists are pulling back.

They are in the vanguard of the anti-nuclear debate; they stopped a genetic screening experiment at Harvard Medical School last year, and they are challenging the theory of sociobiology, which holds that human behavior is biologically determined and springs from lower animals.

The current focus is on a revolutionary form of genetic engineering called Recombinant DNA, which was discovered 2 1/3 years ago. Scientists can now transplant bits of genetic material known as DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) from one form of life, such as bacteria, to other forms, such as viruses or animals.

It has the potential of benefiting mankind by improving plant growth, creating new forms of medical treatment and cutting the cost of important drugs. But the risks include the possible creation of new strains of drug-resistant germs and the possibility of unleashing new cancer-causing substances.

Neither the benefits nor the risks have been proved.

In arguing against continuing this research at an MIT symposium sponsored by Miles Laboratories, Mrs. Warshaw drew an analogy between genetic engineering and the development of the atomic bomb—a World War II project that she said she feels some guilt about because both her mother and her father took part in it.

"Nuclear energy has given us fear and horror, and not many clear benefits," she said.

## Safeguards Urged

In other parts of the country, young scientists are also opposing this research on their campuses. At the University of Michigan, for example, they argued before the Regents that Recombinant DNA work should be permitted only under the strictest of safeguards.

"It's as if the younger generation is scared of new knowledge," said Roy Curtis, 49, of the University of Alabama. "To me, it's inconsistent with science. Scientists are adventurers; to find the unknown is good."

Roland Beers, vice-president for research at Miles, admitted "a growing feeling of unease and outright fear of this new technology."

He called the movement by young scientists to stop research

"human responses to the fear of the unknown . . . implicit in this response is a deep mistrust of the human intellect to perform adequately toward the threatened risk."

Spurred by the anti-war movement, the first shot against genetic research was fired here in 1969 by a team of young Harvard researchers just after they achieved a genuine scientific breakthrough—the isolation for the first time of a single gene, the basic carrier of inherited traits.

Jonathan Beckwith, then 26, headed the research team. At a news conference soon after the finding was reported, Mr. Beckwith warned of the danger of genetic engineering, and said its regulation is too important to be left to scientists.

Last year Mr. Beckwith and Dr. Jonathan King, 35, an MIT geneticist, forced Harvard to end a 3 1/2-year-old project to test a theory that "super males"—men with an extra Y, or male, chromosome—are more likely to be aggressive or to commit crimes.

## Object to Examination

The Harvard scientists were going to examine all newborn males at the Boston Hospital for Women for the extra Y chromosome. The scientists objected that this would stigmatize the children for life and perhaps cause the parents to treat them differently, thereby precipitating abnormal behavior.

The age split among the scientists who favor genetic engineering and those who oppose it perhaps comes across most starkly at those meetings of committees at the National Institutes of Health, which consider safeguards for such experiments. It is the older established scientists—those who have already won recognition—who want to push ahead with research. And it is the younger scientists—who in the past were striving to get into new areas where they could make their mark—who are urging caution.

"The young scientists are more imaginative in dreaming up new horrors, but they could dream up new benefits if they were so inclined," commented Leon Jacobs, an NIH associate administrator.

Dr. King feels the anti-science drive has picked up momentum among a subset of the younger researchers. He has estimated that about 20 per cent of the scientists attending the symposium were willing to engage in "serious talk" about slowing up the research.

"Fifteen years ago they all would have been antagonistic," said Dr. King.

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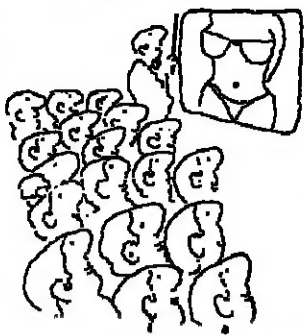
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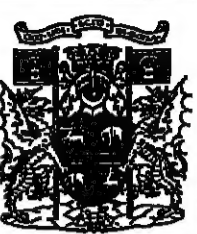


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## HOLLAND FESTIVAL

### Plugging Into the U.S. Bicentennial

By David Stevens

AMSTERDAM (HET)—Just to show that there are no hard feelings over the loss of New Amsterdam, 90 of the 180 programs in this year's Holland Festival are plugged into the central theme of the Bicentennial, giving a generous and wide-ranging sampling of the arts in the United States.

In the musical programs, about 40 composers are represented—immigrant and native, from McDowell to Steve Reich, from Duke Ellington to John Philip Sousa, from Alexander Rebagio to the spurious P. D. Q. Bach, from serious to jocular to jazz to Broadway. The music of certain composers—Aaron Copland, John Cage, Morton Feldman (two world premieres), George Gershwin, George Antheil, Charles Ives—has been singled out for special attention.

The bulk of the musical offerings fall necessarily in the 20th century, but there was one program that tried to show that there also was a musical life in the colonies 200 years ago. It was organized by Alan Curtis, the University of California musicologist and harpsichordist who also is a leading member of Amsterdam's baroque-music Mafia, under the somewhat misleading title of "Baroque Music in 18th-Century America" and a tongue-in-cheek but more accurate subtitle of "The Colonial Harpsichord."

It was Curtis who came up with the above-mentioned Mr. Reinagle, an English-born composer of Austrian descent who studied with C. P. E. Bach before heading for Philadelphia, where he wrote the Sonata in E that Curtis included in his program. If there was anything American about it, it was perhaps a slightly flamboyant and idiosyncratic spirit that showed through the baroque formalism in Curtis's lively performance. George Washington, incidentally, was often in the audience for Reinagle's performance.

Thomas Jefferson was more help to Curtis, however. The music library he left to the University of Virginia includes a complete set of Claude-Bénigne Balbastre's "Quatuors" for harpsichord, two violins, cello and two natural horns ad libitum—one of which closed this program—as well as a copy of C. P. E. Bach's sonatas (one of them performed here) and the works of Johann Schobert, of which Curtis chose a concerto for harpsichord, violin and horns.

The great Johann Pachelbel and one of his sons, Wilhelm Hieronymus, also made it onto the program on the strength of another son, Carl Theodor, who settled in Charleston, S.C., and may have had this family music in his baggage.

One of the richest works on the program was a sonata for harpsichord and violin, of Mozartean elegance and gallantry, by Marie Alexandre Guénin, a French

composer, so should have heard this work.

Julian Patrick, left, as George and William Neill as Lenny in operatic version of "Of Mice and Men" at the Holland Festival.

As a final historical touch, the violinist and composer admired by Jefferson, and whose pianist son appeared in concerts with Reinagle in Philadelphia.



final performance of this program will be given Thursday in St. Hippolytus Church in Oostkerk, to commemorate the early recognition of the new United States by the Dutch province of Friesland.

Another aspect of American musical life that is little known on this side of the Atlantic—community temporary opera—was represented here by Carlisle Floyd's "Of Mice and Men," based on the Steinbeck novel, which had its world premiere in 1970 in Seattle.

The powerful direction of Steinbeck's short novel is more what diffused in the expanded lyrics of Floyd's rather than in some of the vision and George's killing. Lenny is masterfully constructed and was splendidly performed by the baritone Julian Patrick as George and the tenor William Neill as the simple-minded Lenny. The rest of the mixed Dutch and American cast was uniformly excellent and projected the English text clearly and with meaning.

Rhoda Levine's staging was admirably direct and "unobtrusive," as a convincingly realistic background wallpapered with such pictures as an NRA poster and pictures of FDR and Jean Harlow and Michael Cherry was the spirited conductor.

The festival, which began June 1 in The Hague with the opening concert of the New York Philharmonic, is a European tour under the baton of Leonard Bernstein, closes June 25 in Rotterdam with a concert by The Hague Residentie Orchestra under Charles Aznavour, then to the Hague for the European tour.

The American Place Theater of New York is presenting its production of Robert Lowell's "Benito Cereno" at the Théâtre Oblique from Thursday to June 27. Its Parisian performances are part of a Bicentennial exchange program. The Théâtre Oblique is giving Corneille's "Rodogune" in New York.

## MOVIES IN PARIS: The Drawn-Out Story of an Anti-Hero

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 15 (HET)—Director Ted Kotcheff's "The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz" has found its way to France—it was a contender for an Oscar in 1975.

Based on the novel by Mordecai Richler, the film (at the Marbeuf and Studio Christine in English) is a long, drawn-out account of a minuscule antihero. His violent diatribe is set on the grounds of environment, the argument being that he is only a victim of circumstances. Perhaps. But he is nonetheless incurably ratty and in no way sympathetic.

The son of an unprincipled Montreal cabby, he grows up in the local Jewish community. At 19 he quits the garment factory to inaugurate his get-rich-quick projects. His saintly grandfather has told him that a man must have land to attain respectability and, with an eye on a lovely lakeside and greedy dreams of his future exploitation, he sets out to make money. He lies, cheats, forges, transports cocaine across the border, imports pushball machines. His crooked activities are so darkly painted that one expects him to burn down his office for the fire insurance and let his girlfriend answer to the law for his swindles.

A very little of Duddy Kravitz is enough. Kotcheff has achieved a feat of gross overexposure. Then, too, a rogue comedy should be fast and fun and this one is neither. The development is slow and the dialogue is restricted to cheap wisecracks.

Richard Dreyfuss plays Duddy with brash insolence, vulgar swagger and cackling guffaw, the meanness of the youth manifested by either charm or humor. There are several helpful supporting performances. Michelle Lanctôt is the girlfriend who tires of Duddy before Kotcheff does. Jack Warden is the disreputable father, Denholm Elliott, the alcoholic British film-maker, and Joe Silver, the cynical junk yard profiteer. This Canadian cousin of "What Makes Sammy Run?" often seems in slow motion.

Bernard Quenneville's "Le Diable au Coeur" (at the Marbeuf, Gaumont-Opéra and Clichy-Pas) is to be avoided at all costs. It is an appalling mosaic of false sentiments, intellectual pretensions and false fuss.

The protagonist is not an anti-hero; he is merely a human and his insanity appears to be contagious. At the finish he is taken away in an ambulance, but under any sensible conditions he would have been in a straitjacket from the beginning. An unpleasant youth, he fights with his relatives, moons about his room and entertains suppressed desires for an English au-pair girl. When he finds her in the arms of his father, he shoots his father dead and abducts the houseguest. To grandmother's country house they go, there to assume porno movie poses and converse idly until overtaken by the police.

Jacques Spiess plays the madman as though he were Boris Karloff with his ghoulish make-up box out of reach. He blinks the Karloff smile. Jane Birkin as the widow from Britain rages about.



Richard Dreyfuss "Duddy Kravitz"

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## BELGIUM

### Surveying 'Our Provinces'

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (HET)—The surveyors of Brussels, celebrating the 100th anniversary of their royal patroned Union des Géomètres-Experts, don't claim that their profession is the oldest in the world. But they say it goes back to late neolithic times.

Claim stakes and fence posts were invented when nomads turned farmer, craftsman and tradesman. Professionals were soon needed to make sure that the markers were driven down at just the right points of the surface of the earth.

Records of Assyrian and Chaldean geodesic and topographic surveys exist on stone and clay slabs. Historians are well aware of the remarkable skills of the Egyptians, Romans and Aztecs. Planning their monumental exhibition, the Brussels géomètres-experts and meek-kundigen-schatters were sorely tempted to present the full story of their profession. Having surveyed the premises available, however, the Galerie Houyoux at the Royal Albert I Library, the surveyors decided to limit themselves from the 16th through the 18th centuries and to those ever-ambiguous "our provinces."

The time angle of the exhibition "Les Géomètres-arpenteurs" (open until July 31) was well calculated. The Emperor Charles V had been born in Ghent in 1500, the Renaissance was under way.

The Southern Lowlands, at the time part of the Holy Roman Empire, were made up of four duchies, three counties, three seigniorial domains, and the ferociously independent principalities of Liège and Stavelot. Each guarded its borders jealously, rock by rock, furrow by furrow, cobblestone by cobblestone.

Adding spice to the legal-political complexity was, and is, the spectacularly varied topography of the territory, from flat polder

land to high moor, from dour Campine to gentle Gaume. The lowest level of reputedly permanently dry land is in the polder-protected Moeren acreage, between Veurne and Adinkerke, 0.197 inch above mean sea level. The high point in the present-day kingdom is the Signal de Botrange at 2,277 feet, and there are fertile fields and low lean rock between.

To anyone even vaguely intrigued by Euclid, the patchwork countryside, must have presented a monumental challenge. Some of the most brilliant mathematicians in the Lowlands headed for the fields in three centuries.

The 199 exhibits in the show, on loan from public and private archives and collections in Bruges, Brussels, Ghent and Mechelen, are arranged in more or less chronological order, from the days of Charles V to those of Napoleon. On display are mathematical and geodesic papers and publications, maps, charts, lot outlines and panoramic sketches and an impressive array of tools and instruments in wood, brass and iron—astrolabes, Jacob's staffs, compasses, quadrants, various squares and angle plates, levels and parallel rulers.

The show starts with three pioneers whose work contributed to modern geography, geodesy, cartography and celestial navigation. Gemma Phrysius, Jacques de Deventer and Gerard Kremer were more or less contemporaries at the University of Louvain.

Gemma Phrysius, professor of medicine and mathematics, was the man who figured out that correct longitude could be ascertained by timing the meridian passage of the sun. It wasn't his fault that his formulas were shelved for a couple of centuries, waiting for a watchmaker to produce a decent chronometer.

He was also the man who put in writing the principles for the modern triangulation system. His colleague Deventer, however, had obviously used those same principles a few years before the publication of Phrysius's work. There appears to be a serious question about where credit is due.

As for Gerard Kremer there isn't much to say that hasn't been said already, except his penname Mercator. He did a lot of other thinking, plotting and calculation though, apart from systems of projecting a globular surface onto a flat chart.

Names dot frames and display cases. Simon Stevin who worked out the decimal system and Johannes Neperus who put it to practical use; Snellius, Verrier, Ozanam, Van Dijk, Harroy, De Ferraris. For a professional geodesic surveyor—and to anyone from related fields—it is a field day at the Galerie Houyoux.

A detailed, illustrated 164-page catalogue in French or Dutch, prefaced by Master Surveyor Jean Mommelaars, is available at the entrance.

What, one wonders, happened to the surveyors after Napoleon? "We'll come to that," said a spokesman, "in a separate exhibition in the Ogival Hall of the Brussels City Hall, July 17 through Aug. 7. We call it, tentatively, 'Révolution de la profession de géomètre du 19ème siècle à nos jours.'"

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Johnny DORELLI  
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Udo JURGENS  
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FINANCE

Page 9

Zaire Meets Creditors  
to Reschedule Its Debt

By Jonathan C. Randal

BRASSA, Zaire, June 15 (UPI)—Fourteen of the world's 15 largest countries are due to meet in Paris to reschedule part of Zaire's foreign debt which are said to be the largest in the world. The meeting would last for several days.

Despite Zaire's problems, the country's government is underdeveloped and its economy is a single foreign exchange commodity and its government and creditors are reasonably optimistic.

It is the government's government-guaranteed share of the debt which are to be rescheduled.

Major States  
Sign Rates on  
Export Loans

NOON, June 15 (AP-DJ)—

The Export Credit Guarantee Agency announced today that it will bring its subsidies for financing into line with those of other nations in keeping with an agreement reached earlier this year.

The U.S. Export-Import Bank announced last Wednesday that it will apply the guidelines. The change as far as the U.S. is concerned was an increase in the minimum down payment from 10 to 15 per cent.

The export credit agreement among the United States, the European Economic Community, Japan and Canada was shaped tentatively in February, with the aim of making competitive conditions on government-financed loans by establishing floor rates.

Effective from July 1 the minimum subsidized interest rate for export credit of two years will be raised to 7 per cent from 6 per cent.

In this category, export credit rates will have to be a minimum of 7.75 per cent. Delivery payments of a sum of 15 per cent will be required for all export financing.

Credit of more than five years will be raised to 8 per cent. The rate will rise to 9 per cent for countries and 10 per cent for countries of the present level of 7 per cent.

The U.S. agency said its guidelines could be waived in cases where it was necessary to match rates of competitors. It also said that sales of ships, ground stations, aircraft and power plants will have financing arrangements do not come under the guidelines.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Maritime Fruit Capital Infusion Seen

Maritime Fruit Carriers president H. Skrove Hensel says an announcement on a possible infusion of \$15 million into the company will be made at the beginning of next week. On June 1, Mr. Hensel said a meeting of secured creditors that a decision would be reached within 14 days. The failure to meet that deadline does not indicate any unexpected problems or difficulties, he says. Discussions are now focused on the form of the investment and the future management of the company. Mr. Hensel also says that the arrival of three Israeli-flag vessels, the Avocador, Lemnora and Gannacore, in the past 14 days has not interfered with negotiations. A Maritime Fruit spokesman says all three vessels are pledged as collateral against loans from Bankers Trust International. The company expects there will be further arrests and judicial sales of the other five Israeli-flag refrigerated ships.

Hitachi Earnings Recovering

Hitachi sees a 10-per-cent growth in earnings for the year ending next March 31, unless turbines and rolling mills start selling as fast as color televisions and stereos. Sales of those items—plus computers, locomotives, power transmission cables, nuclear power plants, washing machines, telephone switchboards and more—place it as Japan's biggest heavy electrical manufacturer. Shipments of industrial machinery by the parent company totaled 173 billion yen (about \$73 million) in the year ended March 31, up only slightly from the year earlier, 167.3 billion yen. The last time Hitachi earnings showed a year-to-year gain was March 1974. The company cites exports, a reduced cost of sales, and lowered interest cost for the climb in the

March-half net. Consumer products may have provided about 35 per cent of net in the year ended March 31, the company estimates.

ITT Sells Unit to French Firm

International Telephone & Telegraph has completed the previously announced sale of its 67.96-per-cent interest in the French telecommunications company, Le Matériel Téléphonique, to the French electronics company, Thomson-CSF, for \$180 million in cash. The closing agreement was signed after negotiations on patent and other similar matters were concluded, ITT says. The French government recently said the electronic switching system made by ITT called Metasonta had been adopted by the French Post and Telecommunications Ministry along with another system made by L.M. Ericsson of Sweden. The French government has agreed to continue to buy electronic switching equipment from ITT's remaining telecommunications manufacturing subsidiary in France, Cie. Générale de Constructions Téléphoniques.

Matsushita Profits More Than Doubled

Profits more than doubled in the first half, says Masaji Hino, senior managing director of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. He credits his company's success in curtailing production well ahead of other manufacturers during the recession as a major factor in Matsushita's ability to be "off and running at the first sign of economic recovery." He says that the company was able to improve its financial position despite the recession. Mr. Hino estimates first-half sales totaled \$2.6 billion, roughly a 20-per-cent increase over 1975's record first half. Net income for the first half, he says, more than doubled that of the first half of 1975.

Despite Cost, Doubt About World Prices

Panama to Go Ahead With Copper Project

By Alan Riding

PANAMA, June 15 (NYT)—

The Panamanian government has decided to press ahead with a \$400-million copper project despite the enormous cost of the project and the uncertain outlook for world copper prices.

The \$400-million project, which should result in an annual copper production of 100,000 tons by 1985, is perhaps the largest single investment being made anywhere in the world by a country as small as Panama.

With a population of only 1.7 million, a gross national product of less than \$3 billion and no previous experience in large-scale mining, Panama has assumed an investment of its vast Cerro Colorado Copper Co., which will execute the project.

For technological assistance, Panama turned last February to a U.S. mining concern, Teanagill Inc., which has not only acquired the remaining 30 per cent of shares in Cerro Colorado, but will also administer the company during the five-year construction period and the first 15 years of production.

Tea-nagill has in turn selected Halliburton Co. of the United States, a subsidiary of Brown & Root Inc., and Britain's Seltrist Engineering Ltd. to carry out a detailed feasibility study which may cost as much as \$20 million, Mr. Herrera said.

The ambitious financing package will only be put together after this year-long study, but Mr. Herrera insisted that international banks and copper-importing companies were already showing interest in the project.

He said that several large companies, including British Kynoch Metals and Japan's Mitsubishi and C. Itoh corporations, had already expressed interest in long-term acquisition agreements which could in effect guarantee markets for Panama's copper exports.

Mr. Herrera added that the movement of copper prices would clearly influence the financing conditions and economic prospects of the project, but he insisted that the outlook was good. "All the projections are for copper prices averaging over \$1 a pound by the early eighties," he said, "while a study we did a couple of years ago showed the break-even point for Cerro Colorado was \$2 U.S. cents a pound."

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He said that several large companies, including British Kynoch Metals and Japan's Mitsubishi and C. Itoh corporations, had already expressed interest in long-term acquisition agreements which could in effect guarantee markets for Panama's copper exports.

Mr. Herrera added that the movement of copper prices would clearly influence the financing conditions and economic prospects of the project, but he insisted that the outlook was good. "All the projections are for copper prices averaging over \$1 a pound by the early eighties," he said, "while a study we did a couple of years ago showed the break-even point for Cerro Colorado was \$2 U.S. cents a pound."

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EEC Seeking  
Steel Curbs  
From Japan

Explanation Wanted  
Over Pact With U.S.

TOKYO, June 15 (Reuters)—European Common Market officials are expected to ask Japan to continue its restraints on steel exports during talks which started here today, government sources said.

The talks between Japanese officials and the European Coal and Steel Community are likely to focus on the slow recovery in demand for steel in Europe, where manufacturers have kept production about 20 per cent below capacity.

The sources said Europe wanted the restraints to continue to ensure orderly marketing.

Japan's steel exports to the Common Market in the first four months of this year totaled 356,000 tons, nearly half the figure for the same period last year.

The European officials also will probably seek clarification from Japan about its agreement with the United States to curb shipments to America of stainless steel, the sources said.

The Common Market and Sweden have rejected the U.S. proposals for orderly marketing agreements on stainless steel.

They have criticized Japan for its agreement with the United States, considering it a breach of an understanding on concerted action against the U.S. import controls.

Protest in GATT

GENEVA, June 15 (Reuters)—The Common Market and some other steel-producing countries have criticized U.S. import restrictions on stainless steel products, a spokesman for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade said today.

Common Market delegate Paul Luyten yesterday told GATT's 60-nation council that the U.S. industry's troubles were mainly due to the world economic recession and not Common Market steel.

U.S. delegate Robert Brumgart said the quotas affected only 2 per cent of U.S. steel imports and the countries concerned had been consulted before the restrictions were imposed.

He said they could be reviewed in the light of how trade developed.

Reflecting the success of the tactic, spot sterling for two-day delivery rose to \$1.778 from \$1.775 late yesterday. Sterling's trade-weighted depreciation narrowed to 38 per cent from 39.1 per cent, according to the Bank of England's calculation.

By acting in the forward market, the Bank of England raised the cost of borrowing Eurosterling, which, unlike domestic deposits, can be used to finance short positions in sterling. One-month Eurosterling rose to 14.25 per cent offered from 13 per cent yesterday while the three-month rate moved up to 13.5 per cent from 12.75 per cent.

In this way the cost of borrowing sterling and converting into other currencies for speculative purposes is more expensive.

Vote on U.S. Oil Firms  
Pushes N.Y. List Down

NEW YORK, June 15 (NYT)—

Prices declined today for the first time in four sessions, on the New York Stock Exchange, with oil encountering a good portion of the selling pressure.

The setback in the oil, which analysts said helped drag down the overall market, came after a Senate panel endorsed legislation which would force a break up of the major American oil companies. The legislation now goes to the full Senate, where its fate is uncertain.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 5.24 points to 986.1. It jumped a total of 26.85 points in the two previous sessions.

Declining issues outperformed gainers by about 780 to about 575, and volume totaled 18.44 million shares, compared with 21.25 million yesterday.

Among the oil and oil drilling shares down a point or more were Exxon off 1 3/8 to 108 1/4, Atlantic Richfield 1 to 39 and Getty Oil 1 1/2 to 173 3/4. Union Oil of California, Gulf Oil and

Continental Oil surrendered fractions.

Automotive issues surrendered fractions, although the industry reported a sharp rise in early-June sales of new cars.

Tropicana Products, another weak performer, fell 2 1/8 to 27 1/4. It terminated merger plans late yesterday with Kellogg, up 5 1/8 to 24 3/8.

IBM fell 1 1/4 to 259, Fairchild Camera 1 1/4 to 44 1/4 and J. R. McDermott 1 1/8 to 49 3/8.

Revin gained 2 1/4 to 80 3/8, while Federal Paperboard edged up 1/8 to 38 5/8. The latter raised the quarterly dividend and voted a 2-for-1 stock split.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange retreated, with declines topping advances, 408 to 118. Turnover approximated 70,000 contracts, down from 81,744 contracts yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined.

Houston Oil & Minerals, a volume leader, slipped 1 5/8 to 59 1/4, reversing a recent up-trend.

After seven straight sessions of advancing prices, soybean futures closed with a 1-cent loss on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The decline in soybeans amounted to 20 cents a bushel. Soybean oil lost 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, and oats fell 6 cents, both limits.

Soybean meal fell to the limits of \$10 a ton but recovered under last minute buying and closed with a loss of about \$7. Wheat futures were down 1 1/2 cents a bushel and corn 4 1/2.

Industrial Output

Level in France

PARIS, June 15 (NYT)—

French industrial production stagnated in April, showing no change from the level in March, the Finance Ministry reported today.

The April index, based on 1970 equalling 100, stood at 123—a gain of 9 per cent from the year-ago figure.

Production during the latest month dropped 5 per cent in the energy sector, due mainly to labor disputes, the ministry said. However, output was up 1 per cent in intermediate industries and up 3 per cent for consumer goods.

Stock Tables

The NYSE reports that due continuing transmission difficulties it is not able to publish New York and American Stock Exchange tables in its edition.

Caspian Oil City Needs Face-Lift

By David K. Shipley

NETFANYE KAMMI, U.S.S.R. (NYT)—Some 50 miles off the western shore of the Caspian sea, a sprawling city of oil wells, storage tanks, oil refineries, dormitories and dining halls is sited on a rambling steel spiderweb of piles driven into the seabed.

When construction began on this offshore city in 1949, it was at the vanguard of Soviet attempts to exploit oil from beneath the sea. At now, after almost 30 years of soaring technology elsewhere in the world, Netfanye Kammi, high in Russian means "oil rocks," has an old-fashioned feel about it.

The ungainly conglomeration of pipes and scaffolding, the workmen—rough-skinned and grimy in dark suits and big hats—and the bulky trucks rumbling along the 112 miles of narrow walkways that serve as roads all look as if they had come out of a yellowed photograph.

Industrial Lag

The image is fitting, for it underscores the technological lag that afflicts Soviet oil production as well as other areas of industry. Here and throughout the country, the Soviet government is trying to modernize by buying Western technology that will help raise oil output.

Since 1974, the Soviet Union has been the world's leading oil producer, turning out 9.87 million barrels a day in 1975, compared with 3.4 million barrels a day in the United States.

Netfanye Kammi accounts for only 1.2 per cent of the nation's total. The total production here in the Republic of Azerbaijan, one of the Soviet's oldest oilfields, has dropped steadily in the last decade as wells have grown older and less productive.

Now officials are in negotiations with several American, British and French companies for a construction yard in Baku that would build sophisticated drilling platforms able to sink

wells in deeper parts of the Caspian—down to 650 feet below the surface.

A second area in which purchases are being made from the West is in gas-refinement systems, which pump gas back down the wells to increase pressure and thereby increase the speed at which oil is discharged. According to Western business sources in Moscow, Soviet authorities are interested in such equipment for both offshore and land-based wells in Azerbaijan, whose oil is said to be very high quality, suitable for refinement into aviation fuel.

More Systems

Through additional exploration and injection systems, officials hope to increase the production of oil from beneath the Caspian from its present 231,000 barrels a day to 500,000 barrels daily by 1980.

But the Caspian will still take a small seat beside western Siberia in terms of volume. The Russians began pumping oil there slightly more than a decade ago, and the fields are expected to produce half of the country's oil by 1980.

The Russians have also been dealing with Western companies for offshore exploration elsewhere, particularly in the Far East, off Sakhalin.

And they have been trying to get European financing for an \$8-billion effort to extract natural gas from Siberia and sell it to the United States and France. The project, known as North Star, would involve three American companies—Brown & Root, Tenneco and Texas Eastern.

The Soviet Union has put a high priority on increasing its oil production, not only because of its own growing needs but also for export to the West, which represents a source of hard currency that Moscow can then use to buy industrial technology from the West. It exported 1.87 million barrels of oil a day last year, 19 per cent of its total production. Most of the export went to Western Europe, but more than 40 per cent went to the West.

Montedison Nears 'Collapse,'

Pleads for Assistance by State

ROME, June 15 (AP-DJ)—

Montedison Spa, Italy's giant chemical company, says it is near "collapse": It has been pleading since January for state help, both in financing its growing deficit and in conducting long-range planning more efficiently.

Company officials say that they tabled a comprehensive reorganization plan with the government in late January, but have had no response. The key elements of the plan are possible subsidies for the fertilizer sector and closer planning commitments between Montedison and the state energy group, Ente Nazionale Idroelettrico.

The perilous state of the company, officials say, has developed despite sharp sales gains in the first five months: Up 32 per cent for the group to 1,639 billion lire (\$42 billion) and up 22.7 per cent for the parent company, to \$42.6 billion lire.

These gains mask the sorry state of the fiber division, where plant capacity is only 67-per-cent utilized, and the fertilizer sector, where utilization is drifting down to 50 per cent.

Last year, the parent company lost 72.51 billion lire after a 1974 profit of 80.84 billion. For the consolidated group accounts, the loss amounted to 163 billion lire compared with a 1974 profit of 128 billion.

Losses Continue

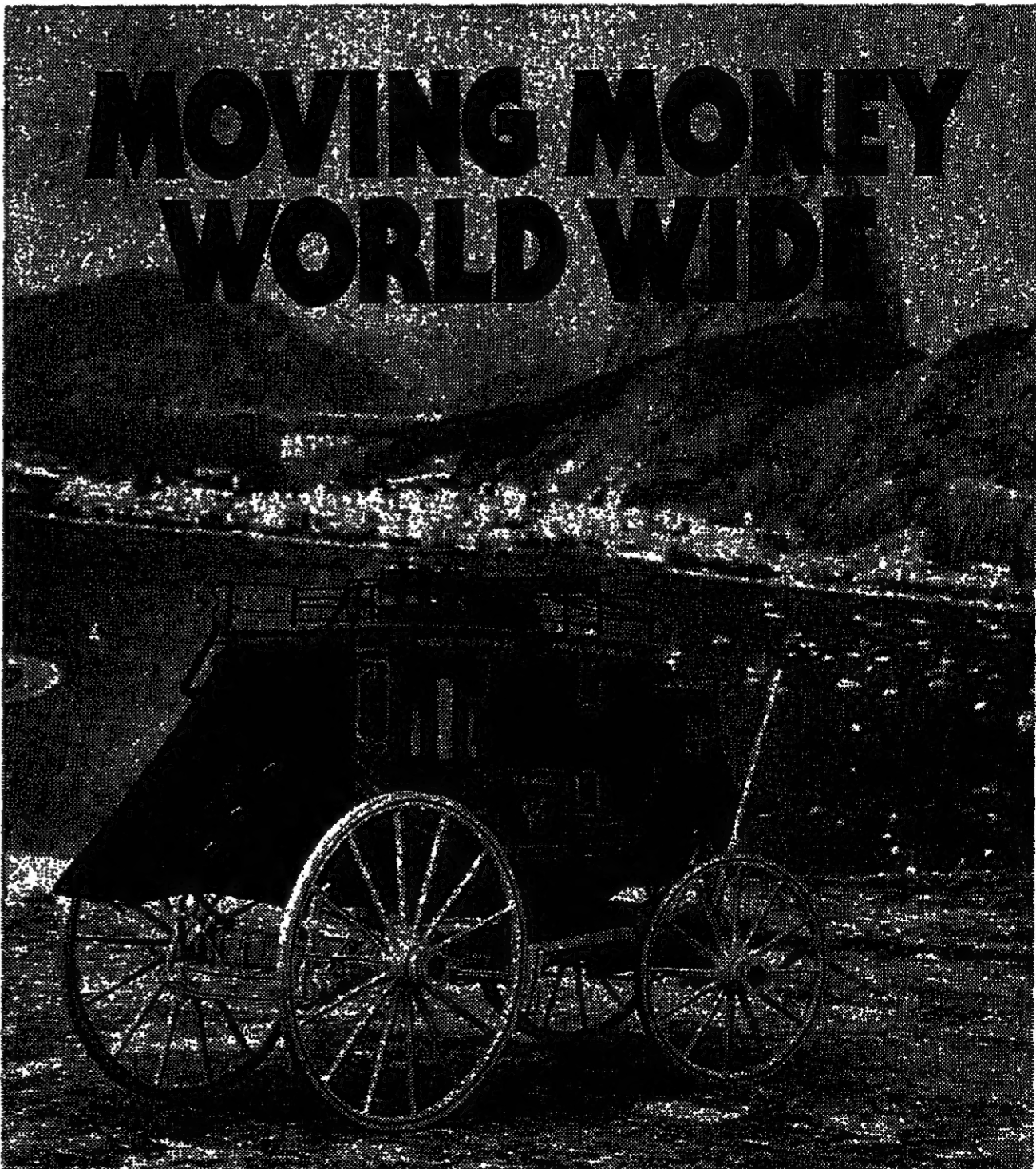
In a report to the government last week Montedison said losses are continuing. They are accumulating at the rate of 12 billion lire to 15 billion lire a month in the fibers sector, and could reach 70 billion lire this year in fertilizers.

Montedison cited two main reasons for this dramatic downturn: Rapidly rising costs for semi-processed petrochemicals could not be recovered because of retail price controls, and the state through ENI, was able to compete unfairly with Montedison in the textile sector.

The company noted that it had made investments of 700 billion lire in 1971-73 and 1,000 billion lire in 1974-75. A further 2,000 billion lire was planned for investments through 1977, and 650 billion more would have to be spent to meet new anti-pollution laws at older plants.

This meant that Montedison would need 1,300 billion lire in commercial loans. With the prime rate at 19.5 per cent this would place an "insupportable" financial burden on the company, Montedison said.

For a variety of reasons, the company probably could not raise such funds through an increase in capital. A current option offer of 45 million of the company's 671.5 million shares is only one-quarter subscribed, and the deadline for taking up the options is June 30. Not the least of the problems with this offer is the price of 700 lire—Montedison shares are quoted in Milan at about 400 lire, and per value is 500 lire.



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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table with multiple columns listing bond details: Issuer, Denomination, Maturity, Price, etc. Includes sections for Dollar Bonds, Convertible Bonds, and Eurobonds.

Currency Rates

Table showing currency exchange rates for various locations including Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt, Zurich, and Tokyo. Includes a note about reading the table and a disclaimer.

European Markets

Table showing market data for various European cities: Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt, Zurich, Paris, and Rome. Includes stock indices and other market figures.

**24. Broaden your market.**  
(An international call means business.)  
"Long Distance is the next best thing to being there."

**REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA**  
NOTICE RE: PREQUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS  
Notice is hereby given that the Ministry of Public Works of the Republic of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia, will receive applications from interested contractors for pre-qualification to bid for the reconstruction of the Tubman Bridge-Road Hill Road in Liberia.

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- The First Boston Corporation
- Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated
- Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.
- Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation
- Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated
- Goldman, Sachs & Co.
- Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated
- E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
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- Lehman Brothers Incorporated
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- Spencer Trask & Co. Incorporated
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- Weeden & Co. Incorporated
- Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Kohlmeier Inc.
- ABD Securities Corporation
- Basie Securities Corporation
- Daiva Securities America Inc.
- F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc.
- EuroPartners Securities Corporation
- Robert Fleming Incorporated
- Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated
- Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc.
- Nomura Securities International, Inc.
- Oppenheimer & Co., Inc.
- R. W. Pressprich & Co. Incorporated
- SoGen-Swiss International Corporation
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All of these securities having been sold this announcement appears as a matter of record only.



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## Toronto Stocks

	High	Low	Last Ch'ge
Asbury Glen	5%	5%	5%
Asbury	12	11 1/2	1/2
Asbury Park	12	11 1/2	1/2
Agra Ind A	5	6	+ 1/2
Aira Gas A	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2
Asbury Park	12	11 1/2	1/2
Alliance B	385	385	28 1/2
Amesbury	6	5 1/2	6
Asbury	12 1/2	11 1/2	1/2
BP Can	10 1/2	10	1/2
Bank N Y	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Barnes	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Barton B	5	5 1/2	5 1/2
Best Cop A	14	15 1/2	14
Black River	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Bowls Cor	64	64	64
Great Run	352	352	352
Granville	140	128	140 1/2
Bramble	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Bridge	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
BC Forest	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
BC Forest	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Brunswick	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Budd Auto	5	5	5
BC Forest	11	11	11
Cad Fiv	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

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17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4 + 1/4	1/4	2500 Pancan P
17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4 + 1/4	1/4	100 Pembn A
17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4 + 1/4	1/4	370 Pine Poin

[illegible]

\$394	26%	54%
\$418	40%	49%
\$394	36%	54%
\$52	22	22 - 1/2

**Sold Markets**

7-5-79		
Open	Clos.	H.C.
125.75	125.70	+0.10
125.25	125.75	U.C.
127.21	127.29	+0.09

DUPICE

currency		
at Rates		
mark	Swiss	Stenting
100	16	104.4-81.4
100	16	124-134

## COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE SUZ

The Ordinary General Meeting held on May 25, under the Chair-

5 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	
0 1/4	10	10 1/4 + 1/4	

[illegible]

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A DIAMOND  
PLAN ASK US  
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TWERP 2000  
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Central 27,  
1000  
Rings,  
suite 1509,

of the world  
has said here  
based agencies

the radio, monitored here, said the heads of households, businessmen and other "money owners" must report the amount of cash and foreign currency in their possession within six hours.

use to make up amply for deprecations or cancellations dividend which will have to be registered as a result of economic crisis on certain industrial subsidiaries. On the whole, if no unforeseen event occurs, our financial income for 1976 should represent a slightly higher figure compared with 1975. Therefore, it appears that our company, owing to its size, its diversification and statute as a public entity, remains healthy in the present conjuncture. . . .

des problèmes économiques et finan-

Par sa pro-  
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**CR**

...son personnel du CREDIT LYON-  
...ment sa mémoire.

paraître 1975 comme l'année de la n...  
 10 ans » remarque d'emblée le rappo...

«Tous les

Dans ce

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L'action

L'exercice 1975 du CREDIT  
l'ice net de 163 Millions de fr  
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ce bénéfice à hauteur de 113  
Millions. Ces objectifs qui ave  
1974 en vue de redresser la si  
mesure prises permettront, se p  
difficultés qui pourraient se pr

Le rétablissement a été obtenu

**NES**...  
pour assurer son développement.  
milliards de F) résulte de  
opérations à l'étranger.

**BENEFICIAIRE.**  
de gestion rigoureuse ont  
assurément  
vibré.

le rôle de supporter en 1976 l'annulation de la  
la hausse des frais généraux et une change in-  
tensions douze fois.

des réductions successives du taux de base bancaire,  
les emplois s'est situés en France en baisse de 6 %, le  
coût des assurances a augmenté de 9 %, sous  
sement de l'augmentation en janvier 1975 de  
des taux d'intérêt des comptes sur livrets. De ce fait,  
à-dire la différence entre le taux des emplois et  
taux, a baissé de 15,1 %. Cette diminution de la

Malgré une  
de 23,9 % e

a) l'accentuation de la collecte

b) la diminution des réserves dont le taux sur les dépôts à 1 janvier 1975, à 11 % en juin 1975

c) enfin, l'amélioration et l'accent de la recouvrement des des capitaux non productifs du moyen annuel en 1974, n'est pas des événements, a pu être non exceptionnellement fait, mais dont le coût a été en outre au

Simultanément, ces besoins de à des conditions nettement moins ces basés, mais confortables

CREDIT LYONNAIS a aussi un refinancement à des la trésorerie nécessaire à l'acquisition de ces crédits

tion rigoureuse, les frais généraux ont augmenté  
frais de personnel, qui en représentent de beau-  
plus important, ont à eux seuls, augmenté de  
structure qui a prévalu depuis deux ans et les diffi-  
pour certains clients ont conduit à construire des  
un montant net de 487 Millions de Francs.

... améliorer la structure financière du bilan...

des exercices ont été couverts presque inté-  
suffisamment pour couvrir les besoins de finan-  
deux exercices précédents. Ces investissements  
te contenus dans des limites très modérées no-  
qui concerne les investissements financiers ou  
ont été limités aux pressions de paiement des  
essentielle à la politique de l'Établisse-

d'envisager l'avenir avec un optimisme raisonné.

absence des conditions d'exploitation difficiles :  
de la factivité, marges réduites, progression enco-  
sont compensés par la réduction des dépenses d'opé-  
der les exercices 1976 avec un optimisme raisonné,  
lourde charge de provisions pour créances dou-  
en 1975 ne devrait normalement pas s'établir  
1976. On ne peut cependant pas exclure que  
ont continué les entreprises françaises devraient

## Bilan consolidé

A la fin de l'exercice 1978, le bilan du CREDIT LYONNAIS de son groupe se traduit par 157.836 Millions de F., (dont financement compris); ce montant de 4 % au total du bilan du CREDIT LYONNAIS. L'ensemble des clients corrépond au gros chiffre de 84.479 Millions de F.; quant aux permanents, ils atteignent 2.020 millions soit 302 Millions de plus qu'en 1977. Le chiffre d'affaires consolidé s'est élevé pour 13 billions de F. dont 24 sur titre et courants.

EUROPARTENAIRES : E

Les sociétés faisant l'objet de la consolidation sont au nombre de six, il s'agit de sociétés dont le CREDIT LYONNAIS détient plus d'un tiers du capital, qui prolongent son activité bancaire et financière, et dont le volume des opérations atteint une importance significative au niveau du Groupe.

Les comptes des filiales directes ou indirectes du CREDIT LYONNAIS sont consolidés en appliquant la méthode d'évaluation globale, les autres sociétés s'étant vu appliquer la méthode de mise en équivalence.

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